Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,133. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR.

Wheat, 88⅝; corn., 29; cotton, 7 9-16.

Stock Market—Firm, shorts covering.

Obituary.—Page 2.

Amusements.—Page 8.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers. Page 2.

Plans for the consolidation of all the gas companies of the city have been completed.—Page 9.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers closed its seventeenth annual session yesterday.—Page 12.

Dr. Parkhurst has written a letter to Senator Raines in which he strongly criticises the excise law.—Page 9.

John Noonan, a sailor on the battleship Indiana, committed suicide in his bunk Thursday night.—Page 9.

The official call for a currency reform convention, to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 12, was issued yesterday.

The steel plates furnished for the Kearsarge and Kentucky by the Carnegie Company are said to be defective.

The Indiana Supreme Court has sustained the will of John Herron, in which $200,000 is given to the Art Association of Indianapolis.

An estranged couple, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Montgomery, were reconciled in court yesterday by their little daughter.—Page 9.

At Albany yesterday ex-Assemblyman Vacheron of Queens County was acquitted of the charge of accepting a bribe in April, 1895.—Page 1.

President Joseph James Cheeseman of Liberia died Nov. 11, and Vice President Coleman succeeded to his office two days later.—Page 1.

"Dynamite Dick" Coulson, the last of a notorious gang of Indian Territory outlaws, was shot and killed yesterday near Orlando.—Page 1.

Financial and commercial men pronounce the stories of a wheat corner absurd, and point to the declining market as proof of what they say.—Page 8.

Bishop Keane is in New York, on the way to Rome. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES of the duties which have been assigned to him by the Pope.—Page 3.

The National Council of Women in its convention in Boston listened yesterday to a large number of reports from local councils and department committees.—Page 6.

The old Hubbard farm on Flatbush Avenue in the annexed district has been sold to the Germania Land Improvement Company of Brooklyn for about $500,000.—Page 9.

Passengers who arrived at Key West last night from Havana reported that 500 wounded soldiers had been brought into Havana. There was no direct news from Gen. Weyler.

Baron von Luetzow, one of the defendants in the Berlin libel suit, yesterday made a confession, telling the story of the origin of the charges against Count Eulenberg and others.—Page 7.

The evidence for the defense in the Marie Barberi case was closed yesterday, and the prosecution presented evidence in sur-rebuttal. The evidence will probably be in by Monday night.—Page 8.

Property owners made a protest before the Board of Estimate against the work being done on the new Harlem bridge, claiming that the law is being violated in the matter of location and material.—Page 9.

Chauncey M. Depew, at the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers by the Sons of the American Revolution, made a speech in which he showed that George Washington had many human frailties.—Page 3.

The members of the Princeton football team were banqueted by the alumni at Princeton Inn last night. Representatives of Harvard and Yale were present, and congratulated the victors. James W. Alexander of this city was toastmaster.—Page 8.

An unsuccessful effort was made yesterday in the Chicago Grand Jury to secure an indictment against officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company charging them with being accessories of managers of bucket shops in Chicago.—Page 3.

A big water main in Fifth Avenue burst, causing no little damage and considerable excitement. The basement and cellar of the Buckingham Hotel were flooded, and also the wine cellar of the Democratic Club. Private residences likewise suffered somewhat.

The case of the gray pacer, known on the New England trotting tracks as Charley P., came before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, and a number of men were punished for being concerned in a fraud. A number of other cases was also decided.—Page 8.

Mr. Moody's services yesterday drew many young men, and the preacher remarked their presence and prayed for a blessing on them. He spoke on the remedy for sin in the afternoon, and on "Regeneration" in the morning.—Page 9.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board has awarded the contract for supplying Jersey City with water for twenty-five years to the East Jersey Water Company. Mayor Wanser and the Finance Board must approve of the contract before it goes into effect.—Page 9.

Senator Quay had an interview with Gov. Hastings, at Harrisburg, yesterday, and later left for Washington. It was stated that Hastings would be pushed for a Cabinet position and that State Senator Penrose would be the Quay candidate for United States Senator to succeed Cameron.

The London Daily Telegraph has received fifty more subscriptions for its proposed testimonial from the English people to Ambassador Bayard. The propriety of his accepting a compliment in the way of rare books has been discussed in Washington, and no reason was apparent there yesterday why he should not accept such a present.—Page 3.

Testimony was taken in the Chancery Court, Newark, yesterday in the suit for divorce that Mrs. Allen has brought against the Rev. J. C. Allen, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City. Her principal causes of disagreement with her husband were the presence in his household of kinspeople. He testified that she wished to be head of the family, and was not always truthful.—Page 9.

According to the proposed charter for the Greater New York as at present completed, there are to be five boroughs, two in the present City of New York, one in Brooklyn, one in Queens, one in Richmond. There are to be ten council districts, and the Aldermanic districts are to conform with the present Senate districts. The proposed divisions and scope of the departments have been outlined, and likewise the power of the Mayor, and other matters.—Page 3.

Before the Senate investigating committee yesterday Magistrate Wentworth warmly replied to Senator Raines, and said that convictions under the excise law failed because of the defects in the construction of the measure. President Roosevelt made a tour of the east side and claimed that the violations of the law were flagrant. He upheld the police and blamed the courts. The Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions made a presentment stating that most of the excise cases brought before it were dismissed owing to the faulty construction of the law, particularly with reference to hotels and clubs.—Page 9.

Wyzeman Marshall, the Actor, Dying.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Wyzeman Marshall, the veteran actor and teacher of elocution, is dying of old age at his home in this city. He entered his eighty-first year last September. Death may occur at any moment.

AFFAIRS OF THE INTERIOR

POINTS FROM THE REPORT OF SECRETARY FRANCIS.

Extent of the Public Domain—Recommendations as to the Treatment of the Aided Railroads —Pension Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, David R. Francis, just submitted to the President, it is set forth that the actual public domain is now 1,849,072,537 acres. The public lands still vacant amount to more than 600,000,000 acres, not including Alaska.

The estimates of the financial requirements of the department for the present year are about $1,000,000 more than last year's appropriation, which was $157,179,656.

The records of the General Land Office show that up to June 30, 1896, the number of acres of the public domain disposed of aggregated 946,000,000. Of this vast territory, 326,000,000 acres were disposed of within the thirteen years following June 30, 1883. The public domain disposed of in the last thirteen years is equal to more than one-half of that disposed of during the preceding 107 years of our National existence, and more than one-third of the total public domain disposed of since the beginning of the Government. Since the passage of the Homestead act, in 1862, 162,892,132 acres have been entered by homestead settlers. Of that total, 102,902,409 acres have been patented, or will be patented when the conditions of the law have been complied with. Of the remainder, it is estimated that 42,000,000 acres represent entries which have been canceled. There have been distributed among land-grant railroads 83,784,705 acres, and 1,945,045 acres have been patented to wagon roads. There are yet due to railroads and wagon roads under their grants about 1'4,736,639 acres.

Actual Settlers Wanted.

The total area of the four National parks is 3,272,960 acres. The estimated area of all existing Indian reservations on the public domain is 84,418,562 acres, and the estimated area of existing military reservations is 1,397,691 acres. "It is desirable," says the Secretary, "that our waste acres should be taken up by actual settlers, to whom every encouragement should be extended if they are of a character to assimilate with our people and become valuable citizens. Our lawmakers, however, might well consider the question seriously before disposing of any more large areas of the public domain. If the rate of disposition of the last thirteen years is continued for thirteen years to come, there will be little of the public domain outside of Alaska remaining in the possession of the Government at the expiration of that time." The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of reclaiming arid lands. Of the 500,000,000 acres of arid lands, he thinks that 100,000,000 might be reclaimed by the conservative use of water. The preservation of public forests is another matter, Secretary Francis remarks, that cannot be too frequently urged upon Congress.

Facts as to Pensions.

With regard to pensions, Secretary Francis says that about 970,678 persons are now on the pension lists, and they are drawing about $140,000,000 per annum. The policy of the department in the allowance of pensions, he says, has been broad and in consonance with the liberal spirit of the laws on the subject. The purpose of the department has been to make the pension list a roll of honor, rather than to save money to the Government; the effort has been to defeat the designs of impostors, while recognizing the claims of the needy and deserving. Economy in the administration of Government, however, is one of the cardinal principles of the Republic, and the general public sentiment, irrespective of political affiliations, regardless of the sympathies or participation of ourselves or our ancestors in the civil strife, is that the obligation of the Government is confined to those who fought for its maintenance and those dependent upon them.

The total amount paid out by the Government in pensions and the cost of disbursing the same for the last thirty-one years is $2,034,817,769.16. It lacks only $346,712,525.80 of being equal to the high-water mark of the interest-bearing public debt, and is nearly two and one-half times the interest-bearing public debt as existing Oct. 31, 1896.

Many Changes Suggested.

The Secretary suggests a number of amendments to the pension laws, most of which have been made public, (notably those in regard to pensioners resident in Germany.) He recommends that an increase of from $8 to $12 per month be granted to all survivors of the Mexican war who are wholly disabled and destitute, whether or not their names were on the pension rolls Jan. 5, 1893, the date of the passage of the act which provided for such increase to such pensioners as were on that date on the rolls. The Secretary also urges Congress to pass the bill described as "An act to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions."

A table of appropriations and expenditures for pensions shows that of the $140,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ended July 30, 1896, there still remains in the Treasury $1,790,620. The amount paid for pensions in 1896 was $592,575 less than the amount paid in 1895. The Secretary thinks that an appropriation of $140,000,000 will be sufficient for 1897, unless pensions are increased by further legislation. The estimates for pensions for 1898 are also $140,000,000.

Status of the Indians.

The Indians now occupy 85,000,000 acres of land, and the Secretary says that they should be protected from the sinster machinations of unscrupulous men. He recommends that the Indian Bureau should be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parties, and one an army officer. Already the extension of the civil service laws to this branch of Government service has caused a marked improvement in the work performed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report, states that there has been no outbreak or disturbance during the year; that consequently the progress of the Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. Every effort has been made to make the Indians independent and self-supporting.

The appropriation for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year 1897 is less by $574,254 than for 1896, and the aggregate of the amount provided for current expenses of the service is $325,825 more than for 1896. The appropriation for 1897 is $7,189,496.

The progress of the Indians in educational matters during the past year has been satisfactory; the facilities provided for acquiring an education are equal to those given the average white child. The strictly Government schools are supplemented by contract day and boarding schools and by public schools under State and Territorial supervision. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and the Five Civilized Tribes, according to the census of the year 1895, taken by the bureau, is 177,235, out of which, approximately, there may be said to be 38,000 children of school age. There were in operation during the year 293 Indian schools of all classes, having an enrollment of 23,393 pupils, with an average attendance of 19,121, an increase of 357 in enrollment and 933 in average attendance. This does not include the pupils among the Five Civilized Tribes or the Indians of New York, they not being supported by funds under control of the Indian Bureau. Of the total number of schools indicated, 70 were mission boarding and contract schools of a secular character.

Bond-Aided Railroads.

Taking up the subject of the bond-aided railroads, the Secretary summarizes the recommendations of his predecessors and the results of various litigations. He calls attention to the fact that the tables he presents clearly show that the Central Pacific Railroad is in default to the Government, and adds: "But, whether so or not, it unquestionably will be in default on Jan. 1 next, or about thirty days hence, when $2,432,000 additional of its indebtedness, together with thirty years' interest thereon, will fall due and must be redeemed by the Government. As to the contention that the Government lien is not secured by the lands granted the Central and Union Pacific Companies, Section 5 of the act of 1862 provides that on the refusal or failure of a company to redeem its bonds or any part thereof the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of all lands which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of the company. The act of 1878 declares that the failure of the company to pay its bonds shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights, grants, &c., derived from the United States, and that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause such forfeiture to be judicially declared.

"Section 9 of the act of May 7, 1878, known as the Thurman Act, declares that all sums due to the United States from any of the bond-aided companies shall be a lien on all the property, rights, franchises, &c., granted or conveyed by the United States to any of said companies. For these reasons I have declined to patent lands to the Union Pacific Railroad or the Central Pacific Railroad except in cases where it can be shown that the lands for which patents are asked have been sold to bona-fide purchasers."

Secretary Francis has addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of the Treasury asking whether the Central Pacific is actually in default, and another inquiry to the Attorney General asking his opinion whether in the event of a default the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to continue to patent the lands granted to the bond-aided railroads, even when they have been sold to bona fide purchasers.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Secretary refers to the fact that the act chartering the Nicaragua Canal Company requires the company to make a report on the first Monday in December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, to be verified on oath by its President and Secretary. A preliminary statement has been submitted by the canal company, showing that no work has been done on the canal since August, 1893. The Maritime Canal Company entered into a contract with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of the canal, but the latter company became financially embarrassed in August, 1893, and subsequently made an assignment of its construction contract and all its assets to the Nicaragua Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Vermont. The latter company "has not yet found itself in a position to resume the work of construction under its contract."

The Patent Office.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, shows that there were received within that year 41,660 applications for patents, 1,641 applications for designs, 84 applications for reissues, 2,400 caveats, 2,064 applications for trade marks, and 171 applications for labels. There were 22,791 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1,782 trade marks registered, and 11 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 11,466. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,014. The total receipts were $1,501,080.30; the receipts over expenditures were $209,721.45, and the total receipts over expenditures to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amount to $4,776,479.18.

The National Parks.

The condition and management of the Yellowstone Park are described as being quite satisfactory. The Secretary recommends liberal appropriations for the completion of the road system, and he further says: "The employment of an experienced landscape architect, whose taste and skill would enable him to design a comprehensive and harmonious plan for the improvement of the park, is at this stage of its development very desirable. The improvements hitherto made cannot be unfavorably criticised in themselves, but every road constructed and every structure erected should be parts of one harmonious whole. It is not desired that works of art should be created in this park to be admired as man's handiwork, but that modern ingenuity should be exercised toward promoting the comfort and facility with which sightseers can view primitive nature, which the Government has wisely decided to preserve in its beauty and grandeur. No nobler specimens have ever been discovered than those in Yellowstone Park."

The Yosemite National Park and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, all in California, are fairly well protected by detachments of Federal soldiers, but there has been much evidence of poaching. The Secretary says that it is highly desirable that all private lands within the limits of these parks shall be acquired by the Government.

Alaska's Needs.

With regard to Alaska, the Secretary says: "There have been maintained in Alaska seventeen day schools under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Education, with nineteen teachers and an enrollment of 1,008 pupils. School buildings were erected at Unalaska and at Saxman durning the Summer of 1895, and this season a much-needed schoolhouse has been completed near the Treadwell gold mine, at Douglas, in Southeast Alaska. * * * The introduction of reindeer into Alaska has proved a success. Herds are now located at four places in arctic Alaska. Taking the statistics of Norway and Sweden as a guide, arctic and subarctic Alaska could support 9,000,000 reindeer, furnishing a supply of food, clothing, and means of transportation to a population of a quarter of a million."

Secretary Francis recommends that Congress take immediate steps looking to the purchase or condemnation of a block or more of ground adjacent or contiguous to the Interior Department Building for the erection thereon of another structure to meet the present necessities of this important branch of the Government. The building now occupied, he says, is greatly crowded; its sanitary qualities are not good; many of the rooms are used partly for storage and partly for the accommdation of the clerical force. The structure is not more than large enough to accommodate the Patent Office alone. The Bureau of Patents is one of the few self-sustaining branches of the Government. Some of the outside buildings occupied by branches of this department are not fire-proof; the distance between the Secretary's office and the bureaus and divisions having occasion for frequent communication therewith causes great inconvenience and unavoidable delay in the transaction of public business.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Call for a Business Men's Convention at Indianapolis Jan. 12.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the currency reform convention to-day issued a call naming Jan. 12 for the meeting.

The convention is to be made up of representative men chosen from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, commercial clubs, or other similar commercial bodies in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, according to the census of 1890, "the basis of representation to be in accordance with the population of said cities, for the purpose of considering and suggesting such legislation as may, in their judgment, be necessary to place the currency system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis."

The call says: "The business men have been accused of neglect of political duties; in ordinary times there may be some foundation for this charge, but at every critical juncture in the history of our country, when the Nation's perpetuity, honor, or general welfare was seriously in danger, they have, in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, risen to the full measure of their duty; and we believe that the painful experience of the country under the existing laws on the subject of currency admonishes the business men that we have reached a point where it is their duty to take an active part in helping the great questions involved.

"Please appoint only those who will attend, and report the names of your delegates as soon as practicable to H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Indianapolis, Ind."

The call is signed by representatives of the Boards of Trade and commercial bodies in cities represented at the conference last week.

QUAY NOT FOR HASTINGS.

He Wants Penrose to Succeed Cameron in the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Senator Quay called on Gov. Hastings at the Executive Mansion to-day and had a long talk about the contest for United States Senator. When he returned to his hotel, he said the conversation with the Governor was confidential, and that he had nothing to say regarding it. Gov. Hastings was subsequently at the Executive Department and had a conference with Attorney General McCormick and Congressman-elect William Connell of Scranton, who is one of the Governor's intimate friends.

Senator Quay left for Washington at 3:30 o'clock, and Gov. and Mrs. Hastings left for Philadelphia about the same hour. It is said to be settled that the Quay candidate for Senator Cameron's place will come from Philadelphia, and that Gov. Hastings will be urged for a place in President McKinley's Cabinet.

A State official said that he had a talk with Senator Quay and was told by him that he would have to take a man from Philadelphia to defeat Wanamaker. It was stated this afternoon upon the highest authority that Senator Quay's interview with Gov. Hastings was entirely satisfactory. The Governor has agreed to go along with Senator Quay in helping to elect State Senator Penrose to the United States Senate, to succeed J. Donald Cameron.

DEFECTIVE ARMOR PLATES.

Those for the Kearsarge and Kentucky Said to be Unequal to Tests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was only a little while ago that the Carnegie plate factory was raked over the coals by a Congressional investigating committee for palming off blowhole armor plate on the Government for its war vessels. The same establishment is again in disgrace, this time for supplying defective steel plates for the Kearsarge and Kentucky, now in process of construction at the Newport News shipyard.

Experts from the Navy Department report the receipt of a large number of steel plates that fall below the contract requirements and fail to stand even ordinary tests. These plates are not for the armor, but were to have gone into the framework that supports the armor.

Commander Everett and Constructor Woodward of the Navy Department have made a report of the facts in the case to Secretary Herbert, and pending his decision work has been suspended.

The specifications call for a ductility of 180 degrees. Some of the plates, the report says, were found defective when bent over 90 degrees. Constructor Woodward stopped the work when the defects were found. The matter has been kept very quiet ever since. The Steel Board is awaiting the report of Mr. Everett, and the decision of the Secretary will be rendered after he has received full particulars from the board.

Bride's Grandmother Falls Dead.

BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 4.—Last evening, just after the marriage vows of Mark Patterson and Miss Martha Ferno had been exchanged, the bride's aged grandmother, Mrs. Sophia Ferno, who was standing near by, grasped her by the hand and wished her much joy. Then, turning to leave the room, she fell dead at her granddaughter's feet.

Bryan Quarantine Lifted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—Health Officer Rhode has removed the quarantine from the home of W. J. Bryan, his eldest daughter, Ruth, having entirely recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

FLOOD IN FIFTH AVENUE

BIG MAIN BURSTS AND WATER RUSHES INTO CELLARS.

Buckingham Hotel Basement Filled and in the Democratic Club Wine Bottles Were Floating About —Private Residences Also Suffered.

Considerable excitement was caused and no little damage done yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street by the bursting of one of the big water mains that run along the avenue.

Within ten minutes after the pipe burst, nearly every cellar and basement along the thoroughfare between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets was flooded with water, the last of which had not been pumped out up to a late hour last night.

For several weeks contractors have been at work constructing new sewers and water mains along Fifth Avenue. The work has been completed from Forty-third to Forty-eighth Street, where two new forty-eight-inch water mains have been laid. There is now a deep excavation being made on both sides of the avenue, from Forty-eighth Street to Fiftieth Street, and the whole street is torn up from curb to curb. The old water mains consist of two thirty-six-inch pipe lines, one twenty-inch, and one six-inch, all now in use.

An extra heavy blast that was set off at 4:15 o'clock by Contractor Baird's men caused the breaking of one of the old mains —supposedly the thirty-six-inch main on the east side of the street. The water flowed slowly at first, but in a few seconds began to gush into the excavation in such volumes that the deep ditches were filled almost before the workmen could escape to the sidewalks. The water soon spread over the sidewalks several inches deep, and flowed into areaways, and thence to the basements along both sides of the street.

Men were sent up the avenue to shut off the water in all the mains. This took some time, and it was nearly an hour before the flood was stopped.

In the meantime, the water had poured into the basement and cellar of the Buckingham Hotel, on the east side of the avenue, at the corner of Fiftieth Street. The basement is used for sleeping quarters for the hotel help, store rooms, and baggage rooms. This was flooded to a depth of three feet, as was also the cellar below, where are the boilers, engines, and dynamos.

The whole force of hotel employes was called into the basement and cellar, and by the use of buckets and pumps, they managed to keep the water from rising high enough to put out the fires in the boilers. The baggage in the basement was also saved from damage. After three hours' work the water was down to a depth of about one inch.

In the Democratic Club, next door to the Buckingham, the water gushed in through the sewer connections with such force that it filled the wine cellar in a few minutes. It was impossible for the servants to get into the cellar, as the water came almost up to the ceiling. Many bottles of wine which were floated are supposed to have been bumped together and broken. After the water had been shut off in the mains the flood in the cellar receded, and the club attachés set to work rescuing the wine bottles and demijohns that had not been wrecked. At 9 o'clock last night it was said that there were still three feet of water in the cellar.

The cellar of the Belgravia Hotel, just below the club, was also flooded, but not enough to do any damage. Across the avenue the basements of all the residences were more or less flooded. Among them are the houses of Ogden Goelet, at No. 608; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, at No. 612; William R. Garrison, at No. 618, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, at No. 614. In none of the houses, however, did the water reach a depth of more than a few inches, but still it was sufficient to cause a scare among the residents. Soon after the mains were closed the water receded in all the residence basements.

The greater part of the water that came out of the broken main flowed through the new 48-inch pipes down to Forty-fifth Street, where—that being the lowest point along the avenue—it gushed up through a "blow-off" and flooded the sidewalks of that neighborhood for nearly an hour.

Contractor Baird set a force of men at work with pumps last night to clean out the flooded cellars. No estimate as to the damage could be made then. The breaking of the main did not cause a water famine, as there are other mains on Madison Avenue and in the cross streets which supplied the houses.

EXECUTION FOR TWO MILLIONS.

Effort to Collect the Old Judgment Against Oscar L. Baldwin.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—An execution has been issued out of the Federal Court for $2,362,974.43 against Oscar L. Baldwin of Newark.

A judgment for the amount was secured against him in 1886 by Frederick Frelinghuysen, receiver of the defunct Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, but never collected. Baldwin was cashier of the bank and caused its failure by loaning its funds to persons who failed to return them. He was sent to State Prison and was sued for $3,000,000.

Now that he is coming, or has already come, into a huge fortune, left him by an English relative, an effort will be made to satisfy the judgment.

Small Loss of Life on Steamships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Supervising Inspector General Dumont reports that during last year 221 persons lost their lives on steam vessels, out of 600,000,000 passengers carried. This was a decrease in the loss of life of 173 persons from the year before.

"Twinkles."

The serio-comic weekly, printed in colors, which The Sunday Tribune will present free to every purchaser to-morrow, will contain a political cartoon in colors, representing McKinley's present attitude with reference to his Cabinet. Another large colored cartoon shows how Croker hopes to revive the Tiger. There will be thirty other distinctly comic pictures, most of them in colors; a fine picture of Thomas B. Reed, a variety of scenes in New York City—snap shots with the camera—six portraits of people well known in social life, including one of Gen. Horace Porter, and a great variety of jokes, together with a dainty novelette entitled "The Dancing Master's Romance." Sixteen pages in all. Free to every purchaser of The Sunday Tribune. An hour of innocent entertainment.—Adv.

DOCK STRIKE SPREADING.

More Men Out at Hamburg—Sympathetic Action at Antwerp.

HAMBURG, Dec. 4.—The Strike Committee has called out all of the Hamburg harbor workmen, irrespective of the character of their employment, in order to assist the strike of the dock laborers. The men called out include the engineers, bargement, and others employed by the State and the city.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—The dock laborers at this port are refusing to unload vessels coming from Hamburg, and a general strike of dockmen is imminent.

FOUR VESSELS ASHORE.

Three Schooners and the Steamer Walker Armington Stranded.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 4.—Shortly after daylight this morning the revenue cutter Dallas, Capt. Rogers, while cruising in search of distressed vessels, sighted the fishing schooner Edgar Randall of Beverley, stranded near Race Point. The Dallas went to her assistance, hauled her afloat, and towed her to a safe offing. The Dallas arrived here this evening.

The schooner Eliza B. Emery of New York, Capt. Taylor, Weehawken for Boston, is reported as running ashore on East Chop, this evening, while returning from Nantucket Shoals, during a southerly storm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The steamer Walker Armington came ashore off False Cape, Va., at 5 o'clock this morning. Her crew was saved in breeches buoy.

The schooner Hattie Rebecca of Atlantic City stranded half a mile north of Atlantic City this morning. The crew was saved.

HUNDRED FAMILIES POISONED.

They Bought Bread from One Bakery in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—The Health Department reports a wholesale poisoning of families in the northern part of the city.

Members of about 100 families are ill, with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Among those who are reported to be ill are the families of Mr. Taft, a reporter on Der Herold; Mr. Hertzberg, 836 Fourth Street; Mr. Wise, a butcher, and a family at 618 Clark Street.

The people who are sick had eaten bread purchased at a bakery establishment on Sherman Street, and the physicians and officers of the Health Department are inclined to attribute the origin of the wholesale poisoning to that source.

SUES THE LOMBARD COMPANY.

Anglo-American Land, Mortgage and Agency Company Asks $200,000.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—In the District Court yesterday the Anglo-American Land, Mortgage and Agency Company, an English corporation, which owns a great deal of Lombard securities, began suit against the Lombard Investment Company of Kansas for $200,000.

The suit is the beginning of numerous suits against Eastern stockholders of the latter company, and is attracting much attention because of the important issues involved.

Eastern courts have held that the double liability which is imposed by the laws of this State upon corporations and stockholders applies with equal force to corporations and stockholders outside of the State. Both sides to the contest charge fraud.

JOHN HERRON'S WILL VALID.

It Gives $200,000 to the Indianapolis Art Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court, in the case of William A. Harrison, for the heirs, against Ambrose P. Stanton, executor of the will of John Herron, has affirmed the action of the lower court in dismissing the suit brought to contest Herron's will.

The will gives the bulk of an estate valued at $200,000 to the Art Association of this city, with small bequests to charities and to intimate friends.

The contestants alleged that Mr. Herron was of unsound mind when his will was made. The Art Association will receive nearly $200,000.

Lillian Russell's Birthday Observance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Miss Lillian Russell celebrated her birthday at the Auditorium Annex to-day. An orchestra played a programme of eight numbers selected from Miss Russell's operatic successes. Presents were heaped on the tables and window sills of her rooms, and telegrams, cablegrams, and letters of congratulation came with every mail. Miss Russell probably will fill Mapleson's dates here.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are fair.

The barometer has fallen except to the northwest of Montana and to the northeast of New England. The depression which was central over the upper region this morning has moved to the northeastward, and there is a second depression of slight energy covering the Dakotas. The barometer continues relatively high along the Atlantic coast and over the central plateau region, but it is highest to the east of Nova Scotia. It is decidedly warmer throughout the central valleys and Northern States east of the lake region. It is slightly colder in the extreme Northwest. The weather is generally clear to the south of the lake region. It is cloudy and threatening from New England westward over the lake region to the Dakotas. Light local snows are reported from the lake region, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. The indications are that the weather will be fair and warmer in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and south portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Local snows will continue in the lake region and are indicated for the northern portions of New England and New York.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	19	24	23
6 A. M.	19	25	25
9 A. M.	22	28	27
12 M.	26	35	32
4 P. M.	28	37	37
6 P. M.	27	40	38
9 P. M.	27	40	39
12 P. M.	28	39	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32½
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1895	24
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 2.

MUCH FIGHTING IN CUBA

RUMORS THAT WEYLER HAS SUFFERED DEFEAT AGAIN.

Wounded Spaniards Arriving in Havana by the Trainload—Guerrilla Skirmishes in the Suburbs of the City.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 4.—Passengers on the steamer from Havana to-night say that a carload of wounded Spanish soldiers arrived there to-day. It was rumored that most of them came from the vicinity of San Christobal and Candelaria, there being 500 on the train.

No statement could be had as to what battlefield they had come from, hence the arrival threw Havana into a state of excitement, rumors prevailing that Weyler had sustained another defeat; other statements were made to the effect that the vanguard of Maceo's army had been defeated.

It is stated that Weyler is on the eve of attempting to storm some of the hilltops where Maceo is entrenched, and this has raised great expectations in Havana.

This afternoon it was current rumor on the streets there that another garrison of Spaniards had gone over to Maceo, carrying with them their arms, ammunition, and stores, but the location of the place was not given, though it is supposed to be near Palacios. Over 450 men were in the garrison.

Late in the afternoon guerrilla fighting was reported across the bay from Havana, just beyond the line of forts, a small party of insurgents making a dash into the suburbs. They succeeded in killing three Spanish soldiers, capturing one Captain and firing several houses. They lost five men killed.

The American correspondents in Havana have had friendly warnings to the effect that Weyler is contemplating deporting several of the more outspoken ones, as their reports do not suit him.

NO NEWS FROM WEYLER.

Havana People in the Dark Regarding His Movements.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The people of Havana are still in the dark so far as the movements of Gen. Weyler are concerned. If the authorities have heard anything definite from him since he went into camp near Los Palacios they are keeping their information to themselves. They say they are ignorant of his present position, but they know he is carrying out in detail the plan of campaign prepared before he left Havana.

Rumors regarding Maceo are many, but little attention is paid to them. The only definite news from the Province of Pinar del Rio is that the commands of Gens. Melquizo and Inclan have had encounters with the rebels.

The fight in the Gobernadora Hills yesterday, mention of which was made in these dispatches last night, was between Gen. Inclan's command and a band of rebels. No details of the engagement have been made public, and it is not known which side was victorious.

A party of rebels, who made an attack on Fort Bazen, Province of Santiago de Cuba, were repulsed. They were pursued by the local guerrillas, who killed six insurgents and wounded fourteen. The troops had one officer and four privates wounded.

Col. Torto reports that his command has defeated the rebels under Costillo and other leaders at Mazareno, Province of Havana. The rebels lost twenty-three killed, while the Spanish loss was six killed and eleven wounded.

The District Court of Matanzas has given a decision in the case of Oscar Cespedes, an American citizen, who was captured in the field and held as a prisoner of war in San Severino Castle, Matanzas. The court holds that he must be handed over to a military tribunal for trial.

PALMA IS HOPEFUL.

Thinks Congress Will Give Recognition to the Cuban Insurgents.

The Carlton Club of Brooklyn last night entertained T. Estrada Palma, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Revolutionary Government; Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Junta, and Horatio S. Rubens, its general counsel.

During the evening Señor Palma announced that the representatives of the Junta in Washington are hard at work endeavoring to secure recognition, and believe Congress will give it to them. He said also that President Cleveland has his message ready except that part relating to Cuba.

Among those present were Prof. David H. Cochran, President of the Polytechnic Institute; Walter H. Bunn, Customs Appraiser for the Port of New York; William McKinny, Deputy Customs Appraiser; Joseph Sorzanno, G. Poey, Justice Clement of the Supreme Court, and Drs. Edson and Schenck.

VIRGINIAN IN A CUBAN PRISON.

Matthew Kersey Believed to Have Been Taken from a Tug.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—James E. Kersey, a deputy keeper in the State Prison, has learned that his cousin, Matthew Kersey, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., is locked up in a Cuban prison and that the Spanish authorities will not permit him to communicate with his relatives or friends. Deputy Kersey has written to Senator Sewell asking his assistance in finding out the reason for his cousin's detention.

Matthew Kersey left Baltimore for Trinidad Nov. 27, 1895, to take the position of chief engineer on a line of tugs owned by a navigation company. A few weeks later it was reported that he had been lost at sea. It is now believed that the Spanish forces captured the boat on which Kersey was employed.

A Famine Feared.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the local newspapers there are urging the necessity for carrying on farming operations in the island, otherwise a disastrous famine is inevitable.

Political Complexion of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The political classification of the members-elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress, made by Clerk McDowell on the unofficial list which he has just issued, probably shows a greater variety of political organizations than ever before found representation in that body. Of straight Republicans there are 204; straight Democrats, 124; Populists, 12; Fusionists, 15; Silverites, 3.

Hope

Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh, when the blood is enriched and purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

LAURADA GIVES TROUBLE

HER APPEARANCE AT VALENCIA MAY CAUSE AN OUTBREAK.

She Will Be Probably Seized if Found in Spanish Waters—Her Charterers Demanding Protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Interesting international complications are expected if the American steamship Laurada shall enter the port of Valencia, Spain.

This vessel, which carried several filibustering expeditions to Cuba last Summer, is now loading with fruit at Messina, Italy, and her charterers have ordered her Captain to proceed to Valencia to complete the cargo.

While no information is obtainable at the State Department regarding the action that the Spanish authorities may take, it is believed to be extremely probable that she will be seized and her Captain arrested if they enter Spanish waters. A distinguished official of the Government who volunteered this suggestion to-day made more clear the situation by asking what action would have been taken by the United States if the Confederate cruiser Alabama had, after destroying a number of American vessels, steamed into the harbor of New York. "Would she not have been detained, and would not an infuriated populace have burned her at once to the water's edge? Is it not reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the Spanish authorities would at least seize the Laurada, even though no indignity were offered to herself or her crew?"

It is asserted in other quarters that the Laurada was sent out of American waters some time ago to avoid the possibility of being libeled by the United States Government for her connection with Cuban illibustering. It is even hinted that her orders to proceed to Valencia are in pursuance of a deliberate purpose to bring about a rupture between the United States and Spain. The strained relations between the people of the two countries would result, it is feared, in undue importance being given to such a proceeding, and the hope therefore is expressed that the vessel will not be ordered to enter the Spanish port.

MADE A STATE AFFAIR.

Secretary Olney Taking a Hand—Excitement at Valencia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—It is said that Secretary of State Olney has cabled to Madrid the facts in regard to the steamship Laurada, but the vessel, it is reported here, will be seized on arrival by the Spanish Government when she reaches Valencia, and a suit will be brought for forfeiture against her because of having landed armed military expeditions, dynamite, and war material within three miles of the coast of Cuba, in the jurisdiction of Spain.

Capt. Hughes left the vessel at Messina to-night, and was succeeded in command by Capt. Lapsley, his chief officer, who was formerly master of the British steamship Czarina. The latter has never been mixed up with the filibustering expeditions. It is likely the vessel will remain at Messina until the Department of State decides it is safe for her to proceed.

The charterers of the vessel demand that she shall proceed according to the terms of her charter, as the cargo, which is of a perishable character, is awaiting her at Valencia, and they will seize her on her return to the United States if she does not comply with the agreement.

The Spanish warship Hernandez left Gibraltar to-night to assist the authorities in preserving order in Valencia, so bitter is said to be the feeling already worked up against the Laurada.

Cuban Fair Opened.

A Cuban fair, to raise money for the relief of wounded patriots, was opened yesterday afternoon at The Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. There was a large attendance all day, and there is every promise that the fair will be more successful financially than anticipated. The fair is given by the Daughters of Cuba. The hall was decorated with American and Cuban flags. Handsome Cuban women presided at the various tables. "For the relief of wounded and sick Cuban patriots" was a plea seldom resisted. The principal tables were presided over by Miss Frances Molino, Mrs. Guerra, Mrs. Quesada, Miss Leonore Molina, Miss Carbonel, Mrs. Agramonte, Mrs. Trujillo, and Mrs. Bazan.

AN APPEAL FROM BITLIS.

America Asked to Aid 2,000 Orphans and 500 Widows.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Rev. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who has been in this city lecturing at the Union Park Theological Seminary, received to-day a copy of a cablegram which had been sent to his office in Boston from an American resident in Constantinople The message, which is dated Dec. 1, reads:

"Bitlis appeals on behalf of 2,000 orphans and 500 new widows, many of them from distant homes, whose husbands, fathers, and brothers were killed before their eyes, amid dreadful atrocities.

"They now wander in the streets of the city, begging for food and clothing. The missionaries entreat every possible influence to be used to get means to enable them to care for the unfortunate ones. Urgency is extreme. Will America respond?"

Dr. Smith left to-night for Boston.

Tramps in Danger of Lynching.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Dec. 4.—The citizens of Rockport, eighteen miles from this city, are hunting the woods and neighborhood for two tramps who will be lynched if caught. Last evening, in the absence of Samuel Stephens, who lives near Rockport with his wife and two-year-old child, the tramps broke into the house and assaulted Mrs. Stephens.

The Fitzsimmons-Sharkey Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The purse of $10,000 has not been paid to Sharkey yet. The courts will have to settle who is entitled to the money. Physicians are not agreed as to whether Sharkey was disabled by a foul blow or not. Sporting men are having heated controversies about the matter, and opinion is divided as to the facts.

Camden Iron Foundry Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 4.—The works of the Camden Iron Foundry were gutted by fire to-night. The loss is $15,000; fully insured.

CHIPPEWA FALLS SAFE.

The River Has Probably Worn a Channel Beneath the Gorge.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 4.—The situation is more hopeful. The water is gradually going down. It is thought that the river has forced a channel for itself under the gorge. The weather is moderating, and unless all signs fail, the water will continue to recede. It will probably be two weeks before the river returns to its normal state.

The people are less excited, and all feel more hopeful. In an interview with Col. Jones of St. Paul, United States Civil Engineer, that gentleman stated that in his opinion the worst was over, and if there is any further rise it will be but a few inches at the most. "The river is falling above the dam one foot per day," he said, "and as the river is gradually rising in Eau Claire, it is proof conclusive that the water has made a channel under the gorge."

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—General Manager H. F. Whitcomb and General Superintendent S. J. Collins of the Wisconsin Central lines have returned from the flooded district about Chippewa Falls. Mr. Collins, who was seen relative to the general condition of affairs in the flooded city, said:

"I do not believe the damage to property will be heavy. There has not been as much damage as would be imagined, because the storekeepers knew the waters were coming, and had time to take their stocks out of reach of the rising water. The sheds and lighter structures are swept away, but the substantial buildings are not damaged much."

YALE AND HARVARD TO MEET?

Good Prospects for a Race on the Thames Next Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—It is now practically certain that Harvard will make the necessary arrangements to meet Yale on the water next Spring.

The Yale boating men are all eager to have the race brought about, and the only obstacle seems to be the difficulty Harvard will have on account of her race with Cornell. She held by the agreement made a year ago to row Cornell another year, so that to meet Yale, two races would have to be arranged.

There has been some talk about a three-cornered race between the three universities, but this is generally regarded as out of the question, as the Yale authorities will never consider such a proposition. Cornell may consent to give up the Harvard race.

Oarsmen are almost unanimously in favor of the course at New London for the place of meeting.

ALLEGES INJURY BEFORE BIRTH

Hospital Where a Boy's Mother Was Hurt Sued for $50,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Thomas Edwin Allaire, ten years of age, has begun suit, through his guardian, for $50,000 against St. Luke's Hospital for alleged damages which he received before he was born.

Three days before his birth his mother became an inmate of St. Luke's and was directed to enter the elevator to ascend to the women's ward. She was thrown from a chair by a jolt of the elevator and her left leg was crushed.

When the plaintiff was born his left leg was drawn and the muscles contracted. It is three inches shorter than it really ought to be, and he will be a cripple for life.

Festival of the Colonial Order.

The second annual festival of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Order was celebrated by a dinner in the private dining room of the Metropolitan Club last night. Over fifty members and invited guests were present. Beverly Chew, the Chancellor of the order, sat at the head of the table and acted as toastmaster. The following societies were represented: The Society of the Cincinnati, by Nicholas Fish; the St. Nicholas Society, by S. F. Stanton; the Holland Society, by Justice Truax; the Society of Colonial Wars, by F. J. de Peyster; the New England Society, by Cammillus G. Kidder, and the Sons of the Revolution, by Gen. Charles A. Carlton. The table was tastefully decorated, the centre being hollow and filled with plants and electric lights.

Hit with a Padlock.

Between Abraham Smith of 60 Montgomery Street and Jacob Horn of 160 Suffolk Street bad feeling has existed for some time, owing to a difference of opinion on labor matters. Last night they had a fight, and Horn was hit by Smith on the head with a padlock. Smith was locked up in the Delancey Street stationhouse.

Stabbed with a Pair of Shears.

Jacob Hirschburk, nineteen years old, of 44 Delancey Street, was stabbed in the side yesterday afternoon with a pair of shears, by Abraham Fisher of 220 Madison Street, during an altercation over the ownership of the shears. The men are capmakers, and were at work at 80 East Broadway. The police are looking for Fisher.

Railroad Men Hear a Lecture.

The Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., delivered a lecture to the members of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 361 Madison Avenue, last night, entitled "The War of the Rebellion, from the Missouri Compromise to the Assassination of Lincoln." The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Students' Club Reception.

The Students' Club will hold its annual reception in the club parlors, 129 Lexington Avenue, this evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, James W. Alexander, Dr. James W. McLane, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

WM. MOIR

Executrix Sale of Silver Novelties.

A rare chance to Purchase sterling silver novelties at materially reduced prices. Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE.,
COR. 23D ST.

HE FELL FORTY FEET.

Lineman Hennessy's Very Narrow Escape from Death.

Maurice Hennessey, a lineman, forty-two years old, of 57 Dey Street, had a narrow escape from death while at work yesterday. He was at the top of a telegraph pole on the line running between Rockaway and Springfield. The line is a part of the postal telegraph system.

Hennessy says he was at least forty feet from the ground, and that he fell, striking heavily on his left side, and was stunned for a moment. He got up on his feet when he came to his senses, and later on was assisted to the repair wagon. His companions took him to Springfield, where he was placed on a train for New York. Suffering greatly from his bruises, Hennessy went to Dr. C. C. Page, at 127 Liberty Street.

The doctor advised him to go to Bellevue, and diagnosed his case as consisting of a contused back and internal injuries. Alexander Ray, one of Hennessy's friends, took him to Bellevue Hospital in a coach.

The physicians at Bellevue Hospital think it almost miraculous that Hennessy was not killed outright, or at least rendered unconscious by his fall for a considerable time.

WAITING TO SEE IT FALL.

Crowds Gather About a Building in Bleecker Street.

Complaint has been made to the Fire and Building Departments that the building 110 Bleecker Street has been rendered unsafe by the excavations made at its base for the foundation of a new structure. The hole has been dug below the basement of the old building, and the persons who are complaining say that only a few timbers have been put up to prevent the wall from giving way.

Crowds gathered about the place last night, expecting the walls to fall, and persons working and sleeping near it are in a state of terror. Some of them refused to sleep in adjacent houses, and have moved away until the building is declared safe. Watchmen have been stationed to keep a lookout and give notice of any sign of the walls falling in.

Wreck on the Central Vermont.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 4.—It is reported that a freight train was wrecked to-night on the Central Vermont Railroad, ten miles north of Willimantic, and that four men were killed. A wrecking train from New London has just passed through here.

Prof. J. W. White's Residence Burned.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—This afternoon an overheated furnace set fire to the house of Prof. J. W. White of Harvard University in Cambridge. The loss, which was about $5,000, was fully covered by insurance. Prof. White's valuable library was saved.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Fanny Davenport is at the Windsor.

—The Rev. Canon McNab of Toronto is at the Grand Union.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Hotel Normandie.

—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New Paltz, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—M. Bruwaert, French Consul General in New York, is at the Netherland.

—Louis McHenry Howe and Edward P. Howe of Saratoga are at the Savoy.

—Gen. M. O. Terry of Utica and Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—C. S. Price of Philadelphia and Charles J. Burrell of Hartford are at the Westminster.

—Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany, Edward J. Porter of Chicago, and Newcomb Cleveland are at the Metropole.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C., and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Albemarle.

—A. H. Chadbourne of Boston, W. S. Taylor of Utica, and George H. Spring of Elmira are at the St. Denis.

—Edward Wemple of Fultonville, N. Y.; J. M. Forbes of Boston, and J. E. Bigelow of Chicago are at the St. Cloud.

—Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, H. A. Stanhope of Philadelphia, and H. E. Coale of Baltimore are at the Hoffman.

—Joseph Dickson of St. Louis, W. V. Harper of Philadelphia, and Carleton Hale of Providence are at the Murray Hill.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Moorfield Storey of Boston are at the Holland.

—H. Theodore Ellyson of Richmond, Va.; J. H. Finnell of New Orleans, and F. H. Lohmeyer of New Orleans are at the Marlborough.

—Congressmen James S. Sherman of Utica and W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., and John W. Bookwalter of Ohio are at the Manhattan.

—Jesse Garrett of Philadelphia, E. Morton Elmer of Boston, G. W. Pulsifer of Chicago, and J. G. Raines of St. Louis are at the Park Avenue.

—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; Paul Morton and Joy Morton of Chicago, and State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo are at the Imperial.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the New York Court of Appeals, and Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions, 849 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Farwell, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—J. F. Rand, Portland, Me., dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; L. T. Hinman, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions and laces, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—M. O'Neil & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Feudner, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, art novelties, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—The Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

—W. H. Frear & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. J. Bates, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 40 minutes.—Adv.

HUNTING A BEEF TRUST

FEDERAL GRAND JURORS LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE.

The Matter Taken Out of the Hands of the District Attorney and Special Government Counsel at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Federal Grand Jury is making another attempt to obtain evidence of the existence of a beef trust composed of Armour, Swift, Morris, and the Hammond Packing Company.

The jury has asserted its ancient prerogative of conducting an inquiry independent of the District Attorney's office. The investigation has not the approval of Gen. John C. Black, the District Attorney, or Senator J. H. Shields of Dubuque, who was appointed by the Government to obtain evidence against the alleged beef trust at the time Kenesaw Landis of Chicago was commissioned to assist the District Attorney in the prosecution of the case. These attorneys are of the opinion that there is not sufficient available testimony upon which to base an indictment, but the jury has been led to believe from statements made by one of the body, Richard J. Collins, a wholesale meat dealer here, that a case can be made out against the four firms mentioned.

The jury demanded yesterday that certain witnesses be summoned, and the list is said to have been made up partly by Juror Collins and partly by the District Attorney's office. It includes confidential packing-house men, railroad traffic agents, and local meat dealers, who are said to have been "frozen out" by the alleged trust. The Deputy Marshals sent to serve the subpoenas found the employes of the packers and railroads absent from the city, and the owners of only two meat markets were found.

Senator Shields arrived to-day. The jury insisted upon being furnished with the testimony taken before the Landis commission, and the Senator agreed to bring all the testimony to-morrow. If the jury decides there is nothing in it on which to make out a case, and cannot get subpoenas within reach of the material witnesses, there will be a final adjournment Monday.

The jury has been told that the trust members meet once a week and fix the price of meat. After the small dealers have done buying each trust buyer calls for live stock of one class only, thus destroying competition. Rebates are said to be given to those who buy exclusively from the big packers, and each packer has the same list. Meat markets spring up alongside those of men who refuse to buy from the trust, according to Collins's statement, and the outsider is soon driven from business by cut prices, or he is forced off his route if he is a meat jobber.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN MEAT.

Inquiries in Indiana that Indicate a Policy of Exclusion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—C. P. Sollier, German Consul at Cincinnati, has written the Governor of Indiana, asking what rules the State has for quarantine against the spread of disease among cattle.

Many such communications come from German Consuls in different parts of the United States, all bearing on the purity of American meat.

Dr. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is of the opinion that facts are being gathered by the German Government for the purpose of excluding American meats from Germany, and he would not be surprised to hear of such action being taken any day.

CORNELL DEBATERS SELECTED.

To Compete for the Memorial Prize Established by the Class of '94.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The four men who will represent Cornell in the intercollegiate debate between Cornell and Pennsylvania will be chosen from the eight men who have been selected to compete for the Memorial Prize established by the class of '94.

These eight, announced to-night by the Faculty, are: O. D. Burden, College of Law, '97, of Cazenovia, N. Y.; H. N. Crosby, College of Law, '97, of Syracuse; W. H. Edson, College of Law, '97, of Sinclairville, N. Y.; J. R. Lewis, College of Law, '97, of Reading, Penn.; S. F. Sherman, Jr., '97, of New York City; R. M. Snow, '97, of Fulton, N. Y.; D. H. Wells, College of Law, '97, of Salt Lake City; W. M. Zinck, '99, of Buffalo.

The selection of these men is the result of an oratorical contest in which sixty students participated. The list of candidates is remarkable in that nearly every one of the candidates has been in previous oratorical contests at Cornell, and that there are three prizewinners and four holders of baccalaureate degrees.

The World's Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, shows in elaborate detail the operations of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1896, together with statistics of foreign countries relative to the production, coinage, and monetary condition of each. The total coinage of gold and silver of the various countries of the world was as follows: Gold, $231,087,438; silver, $121,610,219; total, $352,697,657. The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world was estimated Jan. 1, 1896, to be $10,938,800,000.

Syracuse Fireman Killed, Four Hurt.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 4.—In a collision to-night between a hose cart and a hook and ladder truck, James H. Murphy, driver of the hook and ladder truck, was killed; Michael D. Gleason, driver of the hose cart, had a leg broken, and Hoseman William P. Shaughnessy and Laddermen Lawrence Schemel and Abraham Rousche were injured internally.

"Sheridan's Ride" on Canvas.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The painting "Sheridan's Ride," by John Mulvaney, was unveiled here this evening at the Lafayette Hotel, and the event was made the occasion for a reception to the widow of the great cavalryman. The painting represents Sheridan's famous advent on the field of Winchester, rallying the broken Union forces.

Here is a picture

that women will wonder at, one of these days. They won't understand what the woman is doing. Even now it looks queer to the users of Pearline to see a woman doubling herself up over a wash-tub.

This old-fashioned, back-breaking way of washing clothes by rubbing them to pieces over a wash-board can't last. It isn't sensible. The way that is surely taking its place—the easiest, quickest, most economical way—is washing with Pearline. No soap with it—that's entirely needless—nothing but Pearline 511

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

NEW STEAMERS FOR JAPAN

A Plan to Establish an Independent Line from San Diego.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway makes positive denial of the report that the company is arranging to operate a line of steamers between the Pacific coast and Japanese ports. Mr. Ripley admits that such an enterprise has been seriously considered, and, as the field is an inviting one, it is probable that the line may be established, but there is no intention at present on the part of the Santa Fé officials to take any financial interest in it, as the programme now mapped out by the Directors for the coming year calls for the expenditure of all surplus moneys in the betterment of the roadbed and equipment. In discussing the steamer project Mr. Ripley said:

"It is true the co-operation of the Santa Fé Company has been asked in the establishment of a line of steamers to run between San Diego and Japanese and other ports, but we are not in shape to take any financial interest in the enterprise, and, so far as I am advised, there is no intention of doing so even in the future. On the face of it the project is an alluring one, as there is a large and constantly increasing trade with Japan and the other countries with which it is proposed to establish communication, and a water connection of this kind would of necessity benefit the road to a considerable extent, but not sufficiently, I take it, to warrant us in investing a great amount of money in the scheme. The proposition was laid before us by Edward C. Potter of this city and a Mr. Butler, who have, I understand, been working separately in the matter, but have now pooled their interests and are laboring together in an effort to secure capital for the enterprise."

"What started Mr. Potter and his associates in the project of putting on the steamers if the Santa Fé gave them no encouragement?"

"That is a matter on which I am not informed, but there is a big subsidy which can be secured by anybody who will comply with the necessary conditions. Some time ago Congress voted a large appropriation in the shape of a subsidy for the establishment of a line of steamers of a stipulated size and speed to ply between the Pacific coast and Japanese and other ports. Besides this, the trade in itself is valuable and is fast growing more so."

Edward C. Potter, the man who approached the Santa Fé people with the steamer proposition, has gone to California to talk over the matter at that end of the line, at least this is the understanding in this city. Mr. Butler of San Francisco, who is credited with working in harmony with Mr. Potter, was here last week, but is reported to have left town. Before taking the train for California, Mr. Potter, when asked for the details of his project, said:

"There is nothing to tell just now. Nothing has been settled upon as yet. In short, the whole thing is 'in the air,' so to speak, and I can give nothing of interest for publication."

Mr. Potter is a member of the firm of Potter & Hollis, engineering experts in this city, and is a son of Orrin W. Potter, formerly President of the Illinois Steel Company, and now at the head of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Potter, Sr., is credited with being a very rich man, and with backing his son in the enterprise now in hand, but he declines to discuss the matter in any form. Two years ago young Mr. Potter made a trip to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government, at which time he investigated a proposition for the establishment of mammoth steel works in that country. Large deposits of iron ore, coal, and limestone had been discovered, and the Japanese were anxious to utilize them in the manufacture of armor plates for warships, steel rails for railways, and in the construction of modern buildings, bridges, and implements. Nothing came of the negotiations at that time, owing to unsettled conditions growing out of the war with China, but Mr. Potter, Sr., maintained with much emphasis that it was an inviting prospect and would be taken advantage of some day in the near future. In corroboration of this a party of five Japanese experts are now in Cleveland making an inspection of the steel works there with the object of securing plans and machinery for an extensive rail mill plant in Japan. These experts are to visit the principal steel works in this country and Europe, and their mission is said to be an outgrowth of young Mr. Potter's trip in the early part of 1895. Another result of the same voyage, as is believed in railway circles, is the steamer project in which Mr. Potter is now engaged.

Samuel B. Hines, General Manager of the Los Angeles Terminal Company, is said to be interested in the establishment of the steamer line. Mr. Hines was in Chicago recently and expressed confidence that the movement would be successful, although he freely said that the Santa Fé, owing to financial restrictions, would not be able to take part in it. According to Mr. Hines the steamer company has in view something more than the Japanese trade, and will run ships to Hawaii and Australia.

Canada's Pulp Wood Shipments.

A large quantity of Canadian spruce is now being shipped over American lines of railroads to wood pulp mills in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Most of the shipments are cut on the lands of small farmers, who receive from $3.50 to $4 a cord delivered along the railroads. The middlemen, who buy the logs, deliver them to the American pulp mills at $6.50 and $6.75 a cord. The railroad freights from Eastern Canadian townships to points in Maine and New Hampshire are from $18 to $20 a carload, and to points on the lower Connecticut from $28 to $30 per carload. It takes about eight cords of pulp wood for a carload lot—therefore the railroad freight charges constitute a very important item. Canadian lumbermen are agitating in favor of an export duty on pulp wood because they think that such a duty would develop a large industry in pulp and paper in Canada. Instead of being contented with $4 a cord for the wood, they think that they might as well get $45 out of the paper that a cord of wood will make.

To Preach to College Men.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) will preach a sermon to college men tomorrow evening in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The entire floor of the church will be reserved for the students, while the general public will be admitted to the galleries.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Aronson.

Albert Aronson, who was associated with his brother, Rudolph Aronson, in the management of the Bijou Theatre, died yesterday morning at his home, 213 West Forty-fourth Street, from acute rheumatism of the stomach, complicated with organic weakness of the heart. Mr. Aronson made a strong fight for life, and an hour before his death was thought to be out of all danger. He was first taken ill at a few minutes after midnight yesterday morning while in Burgdorf's café, 1,237 Broadway, where he had gone with his brother after the business at the theatre was over. He fell in a faint and his brother at once summoned Dr. J. B. Hawes of 56 West Thirty-third Street. The latter saw that the patient was apparently suffocating and was in a precarious state, and administered oxygen to him. For two hours there was no perceptible heart beat, and hope was almost abandoned when Mr. Aronson regained consciousness and was taken to his home. The doctor left him there at about 3 o'clock in a sound sleep. He never woke from it, dying at 7:15 in the morning. Mr. Aronson was born in this city March 5, 1838, and when of age started a business for the manufacture of collars with his brother Joseph, now dead. Then he entered the employ of V. Henry Rothschild & Co., with whom he remained for fifteen years, leaving them only to join his brother in the management of the Casino. During his theatrical career he attended mainly to the financial end of the business, acting as Treasurer. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from his home. The body will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Dr. John Ellis.

Dr. John Ellis died at his residence, The Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street, Thursday night, after a short illness of pneumonia and complications attending old age. Dr. Ellis was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 26, 1815. During his youth he attended the academy at Shelburne Falls and the Sanderson Academy at Ashfield. Being desirous of becoming a physician, he learned dentistry, and traveled through the Southern States to obtain means to enter the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where he was graduated in the Fall of 1842. Dr. Ellis first located in the practice of medicine at Grand Rapids, Mich., and while there began the investigation of homeopathy. He attended the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and received his diploma from that institution. He moved to Detroit, Mich., in 1846, and practiced homeopathy until 1861. During the year 1861 Dr. Ellis settled in New York City, and was for two years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. After practicing medicine a number of years in New York, he gave up his practice to engage in the refining of petroleum. He invented, in the year 1867, the process for manufacturing petroleum lubricating oil for use in cylinders of steam engines.

George A. Wardell.

George A. Wardell, a Past Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, died on Wednesday, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Wardell was one of the pioneers of the order in this State, active in its councils, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Great Council Committee on State of the Order. He had several times represented New York in the Great Council of the United States. He was a native of New York, a long resident in the Ninth Ward, and an old fireman, being for years a member of Hose Company No. 24. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

John A. Van der Veer.

John A. Van der Veer died at 244 East Thirteenth Street suddenly on Wednesday evening, of heart disease, aged seventy-three years. He was a son of the late Dr. Adrian Van der Veer of Flatbush, L. I., and was related to many old Long Island families. His sister married Jacob Martense. Mr. Van der Veer inherited a large fortune, but business reverses overtook him some years ago. He was a remarkably fine-looking man, over six feet in height, and of strong physique. At one period of his life he was one of the best known citizens of Brooklyn and Flatbush. He leaves a wife and five children, of whom the best known is Mrs. Marie Van der Veer Green, the London contralto.

Charles N. Lockwood.

Charles N. Lockwood, who for seventy-one years had been a resident of Newark, died Thursday night at his home, 1,005 Broad Street. He was born eighty-two years ago in this city. He was the founder of the firm of C. N. Lockwood & Co., manufacturers of coach lamps and carriage hardware, and at the time of his death still held a controlling interest in the firm. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank, a Director of the Dime Savings Institution, and Vice President of the Consumers' Coal Company. Many years ago Mr. Lockwood represented the old Third Ward in the Common Council and Board of Freeholders.

Caroline M. Sewell.

Mrs. Caroline M. Sewell died yesterday at her home, 31 East Thirty-eighth Street, from pneumonia. Mrs. Sewell was born in this city Nov. 13, 1824, and came of old Knickerbocker stock, her grandfather and father having served in the Revolution and the war of 1812, respectively. She was married at an early age to Lieut. William E. Sewell of the United States Navy. She was a daughter of Daniel E. Dunscombe, and was noted for her many charitable acts. The day of the funeral has not been decided. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

Thomas Jameson.

Thomas Jameson died at his home, 65 Union Avenue, Allegheny, Penn., yesterday, of an acute attack of la grippe, at the age of sixty-five years. He was the organizer and President of the Monongahela National Bank in Pittsburg and one of the best-known business men in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Jameson was prominent in church work, and for a long time had occupied the position of Treasurer of the United Presbyterian Church in North America.

Dr. Guido Furman.

Dr. Guido Furman died at his residence, 254 West Eighty-fourth Street, Wednesday, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Nassau, Germany, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and came to this country when sixteen years old. He was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, a member of the Academy of Medicine, and a life member of the Pathological Society. He was also a Mason. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Baby's New Visiting Cards.

Each successive season witnesses attempts on the part of paper manufacturers and stationers to introduce novelties in note paper and in visiting cards. A new feature in visiting cards this season is the form of announcement of an increase of the family. The new-comer is now permitted to issue its own birth cards. Here are two samples of the engraved forms: "I have much pleasure to inform you of my having entered this world on ——— and to say that mamma and myself are quite well." "Allow me to let you know of my happy arrival in this world in which I confidently trust that I shall lead a happy and contented existence. Mamma and myself are all right, and papa says that he is satisfied." Cards of this character are printed on pink or light blue cartoon paper.

Addressed the Liberal Club.

Charles Watts addressed the Manhattan Liberal Club at its rooms, 220 East Fifteenth Street, last evening, on the subject of "The Philosophy of Unbelief." The lecturer declared that unbelief permeated every calling of civilized life, even that of the minister. He said all truths were once tested by Christianity; now Christianity is tested by truth. Scientific circles are animated by unbelief, for science is combatting superstition.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IT IS TRUE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

PUSHING ALGER'S CLAIMS.

Michigan Men Want the General to be Secretary of War.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The first imposing delegation in the interests of a Cabinet possibility called upon Major McKinley today. Some of the leading men of Michigan presented the name of Gen. R. A. Alger. Gen. Alger's friends suggested him for the position of Secretary of War. The delegation included President Angell of the University of Michigan, Col. Hecker of Detroit, Congressman George A. Spaulding of Monroe, and Col. A. T. Bliss of Saginaw. Major McKinley made no promises.

Congressman John A. T. Hull of Des Moines, Iowa, was one of Major McKinley's callers this evening. He is Chairman of the Committee on Library Affairs, and had a talk in private with Major McKinley. Lafayette Young and G. M. Reynolds, a Des Moines banker, accompanied Congressman Hull. They united in saying that Iowa would be glad to have Senator Allison remain in the Senate, but if he were called to the Cabinet the people of the State would want him to consider the invitation very seriously.

The officers of the Eighth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard called this afternoon and invited Mr. McKinley to have his picture taken in a group with them, which he did. The Eighth Ohio is the regiment which will escort Major McKinley from Canton to Washington.

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago spent the afternoon and evening at the McKinley residence. He said that the only knowledge he had of the rumors announcing his forthcoming appointment as private secretary he had gained from the newspapers. He left for Washington this evening.

A California Candidate.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 4.—The State Fruit Growers' Convention yesterday adopted a resolution indorsing President Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara for Secretary of Agriculture.

MR. HANNA NON-COMMITTAL.

On His Way to Washington on Inaugural Business.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Mark Hanna passed through Pittsburg to-night on his way to Washington to make arrangements for the McKinley inaugural ceremonies.

"Yes, I have been mentioned for a place in the Cabinet," said Mr. Hanna. "In fact, I have made all the rounds, with one exception. My friends have used my name in connection with every department but the Department of Agriculture, and that is the only one I want." He said that with a laugh.

He would not discuss the Cabinet possibilities further than to say that the men who would fill them would be eminently fitted for the work.

Mr. Platt Not Going to Canton.

T. C. Platt said last night that the report that he was going West and would stop at Canton was not correct. "I do not know of any business matters," he said, "that will take me West this week or next; and I certainly have no intention of visiting Canton, except upon a special invitation, which I have not received."

Did Not Attend the Funeral.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—R. U. Hardeman, ex-State Treasurer, was buried to-day at Oxford, Ga. The Legislature adjourned over to-day to allow the members to attend the funeral. The train on which they started for Oxford ran a few blocks from the station, and was stopped. The passengers were notified that as the wires were down near Augusta, the train could not be moved. The trip was abandoned.

Son of a State Judge Stabbed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 4.—A special from Morganton says that A. C. Avery, Jr., son of Justice A. C. Avery of the North Carolina Supreme Court, was assaulted by two negroes last night, and stabbed in five places. Avery was unarmed. Avery thinks the assault was premeditated because of his having knocked down a brother of one of his assailants during election week. His life is despaired of.

Bicyclers at the Big Garden.

The most attractive list of entries ever received for an indoor cycle meet should make the tournament of short distance races in Madison Square Garden this evening a success. The meet will be a sort of introductory offering for the six-day race beginning to-morrow night, shortly after 12 M., in which the stars of Europe as well as the long-distance riders on this side of the water will be seen.

HOUSE FURNISHING

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES.
HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., ETC.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

"A STOLEN KISS,"

The Bureau of Statistics estimates that there are

17,500,000

Boys and Girls

in the United States between the ages of eight and eighteen. Several millions of them

Want St. Nicholas

as a Christmas gift—and millions of them would be the better and the happier for receiving it. "A year's subscription to St. Nicholas is a liberal education." Young folks who grow up on St. Nicholas get a refining influence from it that tells on their entire lives.

As a Christmas Gift

A beautiful Certificate and Two Numbers Free.

Send us the price of a year's subscription ($3.00) and we will send you a beautiful certificate with the November and December numbers (the serials begin in them). All this you give at Christmas, and the numbers for a full year from January go direct to the recipient—who gets 14 numbers in all.

THE CENTURY CO.,
UNION SQ., NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK PLAN

IT IS NOW PROPOSED TO HAVE FIVE BOROUGHS.

Two of These Are for the Present City of New York—Ten Council Districts, the Proposed Aldermanic Districts and Other Details.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission has decided on many important portions of the proposed charter, and, while a general air of secrecy surrounds the work of the committee, it was learned yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the preliminary draft made by Messrs De Witt and Dean, at Long Beach last Summer, has been so altered as to be almost unrecognizable.

There have been contentions and arguments in the committee. Mr. De Witt has fought zealously for most of the propositions contained in the preliminary draft, but when the contests have reached a vote in the Draft Committee the result has usually been 5 to 1 against Mr. De Witt.

As matters stand now, the important divisions of the territory of the Greater New York will be as follows:

First—The greater city shall be divided into five boroughs. There will be two in the present city of New York, to be known as the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx. The Borough of Manhattan will include all that part of New York City which is below the Harlem River. The Borough of the Bronx will be all of New York City above the Harlem River. Then there will be the Borough of Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens, and the Borough of Richmond.

Second—There will be in the proposed Greater New York ten Council districts, from which members of the Common Council, which is likely to be the higher branch of the Municipal Assembly, shall be elected. Of these Council districts it is now proposed to have five in the present City of New York, three in the borough of Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

The Aldermanic Districts.

Third—The Aldermanic districts, from which members shall be elected to the Board of Aldermen, a branch of the Municipal Assembly, shall be co-terminius with the present Senate districts within the Greater New York.

It has not yet been fully determined how many Councilmen there shall be from each Council district, or how many Aldermen there shall be from each Senate district. It is planned that the Council Districts shall not divide Assembly district lines, or, in other words, that a Council district shall not be partly in one Assembly district and partly in another, although the Council district may contain several Assembly districts.

It is proposed that each Aldermanic or Senate district shall be represented by either three or five Aldermen, and that each Council district shall be represented by either two or five members in the Municipal Assembly. In the cases of Queens and Richmond, however, it is proposed that they shall have in the Council but one-half of the representation of the other Council districts, owing to the disparity in population.

The council districts in the city will have an average population of more than 300,000, but the precise lines have not yet been definitely fixed.

Proposed Burough Boards.

It is proposed that each of the five boroughs shall have a President or Superintendent, to be elected by the people. Such President or Superintendent shall, with the Councilmen and Aldermen within the confines of his borough, form a borough board, which shall have power to recommend improvements in the borough to the Municipal Assembly. The duties of the President or Superintendent of the borough will be almost wholly advisory and supervisory. Money cannot be spent without the authority of the Municipal Assembly.

It is also planned that each administrative department of the greater city shall have in each borough a force of men who, while working within the borough lines, shall still be under the direction of the head of their department, such head of the department to be appointed by the Mayor of the greater city.

There is in the plan, as outlined yesterday, a plain suggestion that, to a very large extent, the autonomy of the various component parts of the greater city is to be preserved, and the aim seems to be to make a charter that will enable the Greater New York to get under way with as little friction as possible.

The Mayor shall be the Mayor of the Greater New York. As it is now proposed, he will not only have the same powers as Mayor Strong had under the power of removal law, but he will also have the power to remove under the provisions of the charter, any of his own appointees within six months of their appointment without public hearing or appeal to the Governor.

Powers of the Mayor.

In explanation of this, it is said that a Mayor might occasionally name a man for office who might not turn out to be the right kind of official, and that, if he was not, the Mayor ought to be able to find it out within six months of his appointment.

Under the charter, as it is now proposed, the Mayor will have the appointment of all heads of departments. Their terms will probably be the same as the term of the Mayor who makes the appointment. The makers of the proposed charter, it is declared, have hewn straight to the line of home rule and have modeled much of their work on the lines of the Consolidation act.

In the construction of the original draft of the charter it is said the system of government in vogue in Brooklyn was taken as the model. The Draft Committee seems to be proceeding on the plan of making a charter of its own, and not revising one that was already made. The work is not likely to be completed before Jan. 1, although it has been expected that the Draft Committee might be able to report by Dec. 15. Night sessions were begun last night by the committee, and beginning with Monday night it will sit almost every night until the work is completed.

To explain fully to the Greater New York Commission as a body reasons for the important provisions of the proposed charter, the Draft Committee has appointed a subcommittee to make a report, which will be made to the commission when the Draft Committee makes its report on the charter.

The sub-committee will first submit its report to the Draft Committee, which will pass upon it, and then turn it over to the full commission with the proposed charter. This sub-committee is made up of Messrs. Low, De Witt, and Pinney.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Second Afternoon Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall.

The second afternoon concert of the Symphony Society took place in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of the ball scene, the love scene, and the Queen Mab scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliet" symphony; Spohr's concert scene for violin, with orchestral accompaniment; Goldmark's "Spring" overture, the Saint-Saëns Rondo Capriccioso for violin, with orchestra, and the magic fire music from "Die Walküre." There was a large audience in the hall, and a plentiful demonstration of satisfaction with the proceedings of the afternoon.

Indeed, there was much to give pleasure. The solo performer was Mr. Carl Halir, a violinist who has already made his mark and whose subsequent appearances will be awaited with interest. Mr. Halir is a player of solid merit, whose work will probably grow in favor, though it is not at all likely that it will ever create a furor or cause a controversy. It is not that kind of playing, but belongs to the purely academic school, whose happiest field is the classic.

Technically, Mr. Halir is admirably equipped. His tone is neither large nor distinguished, but it is firm, solid, and smooth. His intonation is excellent and his enunciation of rapid passages and involved double stopping is so clear and clean that it is positively refreshing. This, of course, is a judgment derived from yesterday's concert, in which the music was not formidable. Mr. Halir's bowing is good, his staccato is particularly clean. His cantabile is broad and fluent, and might, in music giving scope for such a quality, show genuine emotional warmth. There is no question about the finish of his phrasing or the general dignity of his style. In short, it is an accomplished example of the Joachim school. He played the Spohr composition admirably, and fully earned the applause which he received.

The orchestra did good work, which, however, was not all that it might have been. The material of the band was excellent. Mr. Damrosch may well be proud of his strings. Their singing tone is excellent. The bass, too, is substantial, and the solo oboe is good, but the flutes might be improved. The first and second movements of the "Romeo and Juliet" music were very well played, indeed, but in the scherzo, while the balance of tone was generally good, there was a sad lack of precision. It is often hit or miss with a movement of this kind, and, perhaps, it will go better when the whole programme is repeated tonight. Mr. Damrosch is falling back into some of his old demonstrative mannerisms in conducting. They are unfortunate, for they distract attention from the music.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

An Unexpected Performance of the Most Popular Work of Verdi.

The managers of the Metropolitan Opera House are having a struggle against the vicissitudes of the most charming climate in the world. Mme. Melba was in very poor voice when she emerged from her recent retirement to sing in "Romeo et Juliette" on Wednesday night, and knowing persons suspected that she would not remain on exhibition for long. "La Traviata" was announced for last night, with Mme. Melba as Violetta Valery, the operatic representative of Marguerite Gauthier. Signor Cremonini was to have voiced the unhappy passion of Armand, surnamed Alfredo, but the young tenor succumbed to the weather and at a late hour on Thursday night the announcement was sent out that "La Traviata" would be replaced by "Lucia," with Mme. Melba as the young lady afflicted with insanity and flute accompaniments, and Signor Ceppi as Edgardo, the young man who went away and came back, both at the wrong time. But Mme. Melba gave up to the weather also, and so "Aïda" had to be substituted at the last moment.

Of course the change affected the size of the audience, but the subscription insured a fair house. The performance did not differ materially from that of Wednesday afternoon. Edouard de Reszke replaced Plançon as the High Priest, but otherwise the cast was the same. The performance went smoothly. Mme. Litvinne's singing of Aïda was more careful, but it cannot be said that it was any more brilliant than before. Signor Ceppi was out of voice and frequently sang flat. Mme. Mantelli sang Amneris well, and Signor Ancona was an explosive and energetic Amonasro. Signor Bevignani conducted. This afternoon "Lohengrin" will be given in German, and tonight "Il Trovatore" will be sung.

Cable Cars in a Crash.

Three cable cars crashed together last evening on the steep hill between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Second Streets, on the Lexington Avenue line, and a catastrophe was narrowly averted. A dozen frightened women were helped to alight. Nobody was seriously injured.

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ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Variety's the very spice of life"

We are told, and to realize this you should watch our bargain announcements. Besides our "Reliable" carpets at the old low prices of wool, we offer:

A choice lot of Carabagh Rugs, averaging 3x4.6,

$4.50.

Your money will never buy better value than at present among our infinity of delightful colors and patterns.

Variety also spices our enormous assortment of holiday furniture.

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COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Gold Watches for Christmas Gifts

An entirely new series of superior Gold Watches for Ladies, in enameled 18 karat gold; some set in precious stones. $40, $70, $75, and upwards.

For Men, extra flat open-face 18 karat gold Watches, $100, $150 and upwards.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE BAYARD TESTIMONIAL.

No Reason Known in Washington Why He May Not Accept Books.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily Telegraph will to-morrow publish three columns of interviews and letters on the subject of its proposal to make a present to Ambassador Bayard as a national token of respect and good will. The paper says it has received fifty more subscriptions to its fund for this purpose, including one from Sir Henry Irving, the actor-manager.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The proposition of Englishmen, acting unofficially, to present Ambassador Bayard at the close of his mission with a substantial recognition of the esteem in which he is held by individuals, finds no expression of disapprobation at the State Department, where it is said that the matter could scarcely be a subject of official cognizance under any circumstances now foreseen.

Confidence is expressed that Mr. Bayard's long diplomatic experience will enable him to determine a proper attitude for himself as long as he continues his official relations with Great Britain as the representative of the United States, and that his own sense of propriety may be relied upon to dispose of the personal aspects of the case.

It is, however, pointed out that Section 1,751, Revised Statutes, specifically provides that no diplomatic or Consular officer accredited to a foreign Government shall "ask or accept, for himself or any other person, any present, emolument, pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind, from any such Government." As understood here, there is no suggestion that Mr. Bayard is to receive any distinction from a "Government," but that the proposed gift will come from popular sources.

In the event of a presentation to Mr. Bayard, either during his term as Ambassador or after he returns to private life, of a set of rare books secured through popular subscription, no reasons appear to those in diplomatic circles here why he should not be the sole judge of the course he might consistently pursue.

WHISKY TRUST DELAYED.

The Form of Agreement Not Entirely Acceptable.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The nature of the form of agreement offered by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company is causing delay in forming the new Whisky Trust.

Levy Mayer, the company's attorney, has formulated a contract that imposes a heavy fine on all who break faith in the agreement. It also provides that a certain percentage of all sales shall be placed in a fund, and in case a manufacturer cuts quotations or does not live up to the clause in reference to production, the delinquent forfeits the sum to his credit in the pool. Twice a year the percentage fund shall be distributed according to the sales.

Jules S. Bache, and John G. Moore of Moore & Schley arrived from New York this morning. It is thought that Mr. Moore will be wholly passive, as he represents the stock pool merely. A manufacturer said:

"An important point is the basis of capacity. At this moment the American Spirits Manufacturing Company is asking for a percentage which a number of us cannot concede. You understand, of course, that upon the success of this meeting will depend the matter of prices. If we agree, prices may be advanced from 1 to 2 cents per gallon, but if we agree to disagree, why, then quotations for spirits will not only not be maintained, but there is likely to be an expensive war."

WESTERN UNION ESCAPES.

Effort in Chicago Grand Jury to Indict Its Officials Fails.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Grand Jury was engaged to-day with the question whether or not Western Union officials should be indicted as accessories to the bucket shops. The Bucket Shop Committee wanted true bills brought in.

O. M. Stone, an electrician, whose company recently was enjoined from tapping the wires of the Western Union Company, testified as to the wire connection between the Western Union office and numerous so-called bucket shops. Witness Stone's testimony was supplemented by statements made by Grand Jurors Dreutzer and Curtin, who are members of the Committee on Bucket Shops.

It was urged that the investigation was not thorough. On an incomplete inquiry it was declared true bills should not be voted. A strong body of the jury, however, wanted indictments voted against the following Western Union officials: R. C. Clowry, Vice President; F. H. Tubbs, Superintendent; W. J. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent; W. R. Holligan, Chief of the Operating Department, and E. M. Mulford, Jr., Business Manager. As the jury's term will expire to-morrow, it has been decided to pass the matter over to the next Grand Jury.

"Shoe-Bar" Cattle Ranch Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—Announcement is made here of a land deal involving 460,000 acres in Hall, Briscoe, and Donley Counties, Texas, on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. The purchasers are Snider & Zimmerman, Kansas City men, who are prominent on the Live Stock Exchange, and the deal is said to represent about half a million dollars. The land is known as the "Shoe-Bar" Ranch. Included in the purchase are 20,000 head of grade cattle. A tract of 100,000 acres is purchased outright, and the remaining 360,000 acres are secured by lease, subject to purchase.

William H. Osgood's Condition.

William H. Osgood, who is ill at 10 West Twentieth Street, was reported last night to be resting easy. His physicians say that they have every hope of his recovery.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton Improving.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the Little Church Around the Corner, who has been threatened with pneumonia, is now believed to be practically out of danger.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

BISHOP KEANE IS HERE

HE STOPS FOR A DAY IN THE CITY ON THE WAY TO ROME.

Something About the New Duties and Honors of the Prelate—His Connection with the Propaganda.

Bishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on his way to Rome. He went to the House of the Paulist Fathers on West Fifty-ninth Street, and thence to the residence of Thomas F. Ryan, at 239 West Seventy-second Street.

"What work had you planned for your retirement?" he was asked.

"I wished to write several works on religious subjects, and when the Pope released me from my duties in Washington I gladly availed myself of the opportunity it offered. I went to California, and settled down in a delightful little home at San José, the garden of the Santa Clara Valley, which is the paradise of California. I thought I should have leisure for my work, but the Pope decided quite otherwise.

"When I left the university the Holy Father gave me the option of remaining in my own country or of going to Rome, where he offered me honors and influence. He wrote me that he would make me an Archbishop and Consulter in the Congregation of the Propaganda and in the Congregation of Sacred Studies. I replied that, since the choice was left me, I should remain in my own country. But, you see, in a few weeks I am summoned to Rome."

"Will you be made Archbishop and Consulter of these congregations when you get to Rome?"

"I suppose so, although the Pope said nothing about that in his last letter. He merely wrote that he thought my presence and work in Rome would be to the advantage of religion."

"It happens that during the second week of October there is an important meeting in Washington of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the university and a meeting of the Archbishops of the United States. It will be my duty and pleasure to come over every year and attend these meetings, so that I may keep in touch with the Church in the United States, in order that my advice may be absolutely reliable and up to date. In the pain and regret that I feel in leaving my country it is a great consolation to think that I shall have the opportunity to revisit it almost every year."

"Will you have any connection with the American College in Rome?"

"Not directly; but as Consulter in the Congregation of Sacred Studies I will supervise the teachings in that college as well as in America itself.

"There is an organized attempt in this country and in Europe to create complications and trouble in the Church in America. The special animus of the men in that movement is directed mainly against Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, and myself. The people of this country ought to understand this, because it explains all the attacks that are constantly made against us."

In speaking of his short stay in this city, Bishop Keane said:

"I hurried to the house of the Paulist Fathers to tell them all good-bye, especially Fathers Hewitt and Deshon. I then came here. Mr. Ryan has been my constant friend. To-night I shall spend several hours with Archbishop Corrigan. To-morrow morning I shall look after some banking business, and at noon I shall sail on La Bretagne for Havre."

LABORER KILLED BY A BULL.

Though Clubbed Till He Staggered, He Kept the Man Down.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Schlatz, a Swedish laborer, at Pawling, Dutchess County, yesterday started across a field in which a bull belonging to L. C. Corbin was scampering about. Schlatz had been warned to keep away. The bull stood still until the man came close to him. With a sudden rush he knocked Schlatz down and pinned him to the ground with his head.

At this juncture Mr. Corbin ran to the place and attacked the bull with a heavy club. He beat the animal about the head and neck until he staggered, but never for an instant turned his fury from the prostrate man. The bull was finally driven away, making no attempt to injure his owner. Schlatz died before he could be carried out of the field.

Dr. Laffin Not Insane.

Drs. Wildman and Fitch, State Examiners of the Insane, have examined Charles Laffin, a physician, thirty years old, of 1,542 Madison Avenue, and decided that he is not insane. Dr. Laffin was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 29. He had been violent for several months, following an attack of fever which he contracted in Africa. He was discharged from the insane pavilion yesterday.

Grosvenor Says Extra Session.

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who is here on his way to attend the short session of Congress, said last night that he had just come from a visit to Major McKinley. "While I do not say this as coming directly from him, I am certain that he will call an extra session of Congress immediately after his inauguration, for the purpose of providing revenue. I do not believe any tariff legislation will be made at this session, and the matter of raising revenue will be left to the Republicans."

Euclide Roy of Montreal Dead.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—Euclide Roy, one of the deans of the French-Canadian bar, died here suddenly of heart disease this afternoon.

KNABE
PIANOS
World Renowned, in New Artistic Styles.

Also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands and Uprights fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Piano of Standard Maker at special price.

148 Fifth Avenue,
Corner 20th Street.

WASHINGTON'S WEAK POINTS.

Dr. Depew Takes a New View of the Great General.

The Sons of the American Revolution of this State celebrated the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of George Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, Pearl and Broad Streets, this city, by giving a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Windsor Hotel last evening, from 8 until 12 o'clock.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, the chaplain of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with a brief, witty speech, presented to the society's President, Chauncey M. Depew, a unique token of the members' admiration and, as he declared, their heartfelt love. It was a valuable historical record in the shape of a cane made of black oak from the celebrated Fort Duquesne, which stood at the forks of the Ohio River, a piece of wood from Fort Pitt, which afterward stood there, and from an old timber from Fraunce's Tavern.

Mr. Depew responded with a brilliant and witty speech of thanks, declaring at first that Dr. Kittredge had told the assemblage all that he had in mind to tell them that was good about Washington, and that he would be obliged to tell them some of the immortal Washington's early vices. He said he was much pleased to learn a short time ago that upon careful research it was found that George Washington had been in his young days a gambler, a lottery player, used to bet on horses at the races, and was also an adept at drinking, and was something of a jolly good fellow fond of a convivial time.

He declared that this discovery was immensely pleasing to him, as it humanized one of the greatest fighting Generals in the world's history. It brought him into bonds of sympathy with all human, and, therefore, erring Americans.

He said that he was pleased with the gift presented to him, as it was especially appropriate for such a society to thus acknowledge that their President can rely on them for some support. He added that in giving the details of Washington's weak points he presented the picture of the founder of the Republic which would appeal to the minds of schoolboys as well as philosophers.

The Reception Committee consisted of the following: Andrew Ernest Foye, Chairman; Col. William S. Worth, United States Army; Capt. O. B. Bridgman, Horace C. Du Val, James Loder Raymond, William P. Wadsworth, Richard T. Davies, H. K. Bush Brown, John Winfield Scott, Charles Waldo Haskins, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Commodore George E. Ide, United States Navy; Richard Harding Davis, Lieut. H. D. Wise, United States Army; Edward J. Chaffee, Dr. Edwin V. D. Gazzam, Guy Du Val, Andrew Cone, and William H. Kelly.

CHURCH FAIR LOTTERIES.

Suit for Fifty Cents to Test the Legality by One Who Did Not Win.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 4.—A case that will test the legality of lotteries at church fairs has been brought in the District Court by John Trisco, a member of St. Mark's Slavic Catholic Church. In order to raise some money last week the St. Cyril Society of the church raffled off a suit of clothes. Tickets numbering from 1 up to 100 were offered for sale.

The man drawing No. 1 paid 1 cent for his ticket, and so on up to $1. Trisco bought several tickets, the total cost of which was 50 cents. His tickets did not win at the raffle, and he claimed that he saw enough to convince him that he had no chance to win.

He asked for the return of his money. This being refused, he consulted a lawyer and has started a suit.

Negro Preacher Shot by a Policeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Police Officer Edward Curry shot and killed London Shears, colored, this afternoon. Shears was resisting the officer and beating him with his own baton when the fatal shot was fired. Shears called himself the "Rev." London Shears, and was a well-known character in South Washington, where he preached occasionally about the streets. His pious calling did not prevent him from being well known to the police, and he has been arrested a number of times on various charges. He was discharged from jail a few days ago, where he had served a sentence for committing an assault. The policeman himself was badly hurt by the man he killed.

The American Needlework Guild.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—At the eleventh annual meeting of the Needlework Guild of America, held at the Victoria Hotel, the following officers were elected: Honorary President—Mrs. L. P. Morton, Albany, N. Y.; General President—Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Glen Ridge, N. J.; General Secretary—Miss Anna Hamill Faries, Philadelphia; General Treasurer—Miss S. B. Hodge, Philadelphia. Executive Committee—Mrs. A. M. Dodge, New-York; Miss E. A. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. James L. McLane, Baltimore; Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, Chicago; Mrs. William B. Kenew, Boston; Mrs. Charles S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.; Chairman—Mrs. Henry Morrison, Philadelphia. Finance Committee—Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Chairman; Mrs. Matthew Baird, Mrs. F. M. Pixley, Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, and Miss S. B. Hodge.

NOW READY.

CHRISTMAS SCRIBNER.

9 SHORT STORIES. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS writes of an incident connected with the Jameson Raid. KENNETH GRAHAME, whose stories of childhood have delighted a host of readers, contributes a "Circus" story with very original illustrations by Oliver Herford, printed in blue and gold. F. J. STIMSON (J. S. of Dale) writes a thirteenth-century romance quaintly illustrated. T. R. SULLIVAN tells a charming love story of an American bachelor in England. CLINTON ROSS has a story of an India mystery, illustrated by Rosenmeyer. W. H. SHELTON, in a story full of humor, describes an episode of life on the Mexican border. JAMES BARNES tells of three old maids and a well-regulated burglar. MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER contributes a pathetic story of New York life. NATHANIEL STEVENSON contributes a tale of the Ohio River.

The leading article is a most appreciative account of the work of

SIR JOHN MILLAIS,
late President of the Royal Academy, with many superb illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED POEMS are notable features of the number. An unpublished one by H. C. Bunner, illustrated by the Misses Cowles; Mrs. J. R. Dorr's "The Sanctuary Lamp," illustrated by Will H. Low, and Miss Larned's "Mont St. Michel," illustrated by Henry McCarter.

THE DEPARTMENTS:
"The Point of View"—"The Field of Art"—"About the World," touch lightly and pleasantly upon topics of present time interest.

Price 25 Cents.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

WANAMAKER'S

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

Before the opening of this store its neighborhood was quiet enough. Doleful doubters shook their owl-like heads and questioned, "Would people come?"

Within the walls no doubt or hesitation checked the rapid, ringing preparation.

The doors opened---presto! The change came instantly. The music of the busy hum of retail trade has not paused each livelong working day since.

It's all natural enough—plant, power, people. The plant—building—is here. The power—stock and organization—is here. The people are here, brought by plant and power—public conveyance makes this the natural retail centre of New York—of The Greater New York.

WORTH REPEATING

Abbreviated from yesterday's store news.

Goat skin rugs—White, $1.50; black or gray, $2; best.

Carpets—Extra Tapestry, 60c.; Velvets, $1; Brussels, 80c.—quarter off.

Smyrna Rugs, more than 3,000, each a bargain.

Men's bath Robes at $3.75, ought to be $5; men's imported linen Collars, 12 1-2c., from 25c.

Down Quilts at $6.50, from $10; others lower priced.

GOLF CAPES FOR WOMEN — Seventy-two choice samples from a great importer. Similar are selling at $20 and $25, but we put all at the one round price of

SEVEN DOLLARS.

Girls' Jackets, Reefers, and Long Coats. They close out the entire stock of one of the best manufacturers. Details are too numerous, but in general we have to say that the prices are Half and less—trophies of the period.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHOES — There is comfort in the shoes from our Shoe Store; their durability and style are unquestioned. A full line of foot wear to select from. Button Shoes of chrome-tanned kidskin, with plain common sense, medium, or narrow toes, with patent leather tips, welted and stitched soles of best oak leather, $1.80. Manufacturer had them on his hands by the failure of the firm they were made for. We relieved him at our own figures, otherwise $2.50 would be their price.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR — All the latest styles in women's Neckwear are here. Paris makers furnish many of them. The most fashionable dress garniture for street and evening wear.

Ribbon Stock Collars, 50c to $3.
Lace and Chiffon Jabots, 75c to $3.50.
Fine Lace Jabots, with Ribbon Collar, $5.50.
Lace and Ribbon Yokes, $1.25 to $3.75.
Ruffs, all the newest styles, 50c to $6.
Silk Boas, 1¼ yds. in length, $2.
Fancy Shoulder Capes, $7.50 to $30.

VEILINGS — Plain and fancy mesh, with or without chenille spots. All black—black on white, and white on black. Popular styles. Chiffon veiling and readymade veils in a variety of patterns.

Broadway and Ninth St.

CHILDREN'S COATS — Special offerings in Coats for children from one to four years of age. Latest styles and richest materials. A circumstance makes them one-half former prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

OUR GARMENTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS — The addition of the great New York store to our other business has given especial power in buying the best Cloaks, Coats and Wraps for women and girls. Each day some new transactions attract—economy unites with quality and style.

UPHOLSTERY STUFFS — A special lot of French Tapestry Couch Covers, a chance purchase, to go at half price. $5 takes one.

To close a stock of Cretonne-Tapestry table covers, and plush, prices have been cut right in half.

Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

CANDY STORE — It didn't take long for the public to discover in our candy store a place where pure candies of the finest grades could be had at popular prices. Holiday Sweets in great variety here.

Cream Almonds, chocolate covered, the 30c kind, to-day 20c.

Basement, Broadway and 10th Street.

JAPANESE STORE — Abundant bits to interest and please in our collection of Japanese notions. Numerous artistic gifts at small cost. Japanese Dolls and Toys to please the children. Blue and White Bowls, six for 25c. Imari Vases, 10 inches high, 45c. Silk Gowns and Jackets, plain and embroidered, $5 to $12.

Basement.

BOYS' CLOTHING — Here's an interesting story concerning Boys' Reefers. Made of the best Germania Chinchilla, lined with Skinner's satin, velvet collar, extra well finished, sizes 6 to 15; they will go to-day at $5.00. $10.00 is the usual price.

A lot of fine Serge Sailor Suits, with extra collars of red or navy blue mohair, trimmed with white silk braid, embroidered on shield and sleeve, sizes 3 to 11; the $8.50 kind, to-day $5.75.

Navy Astrachan Reefers, with sailor collar, buttoned to neck, mohair braiding, sizes 4 to 8; regularly $5.00, $3.75 takes one to-day.

Second Floor, 9th St.

IN THE BOOK STORE — There are Books and Books. Very few you can't find here. A few special offers may help you to a selection of a gift for an esteemed friend or to fill up a corner of your library.

Shakespeare's complete works, 12 vols., 4¼x6½ in., cloth cover, gilt tops—$1.75.

The Home Library containing:—
Around the Tea Table. By T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., LL. D.
Book of Golden Deeds. By Charlotte M. Yonge.
Readings and Recitations. By B. J. Fernie, Ph. D.
The Golden Treasury. By C. H. Von Bogatzky.
A Budget of Christmas Tales. By Chas. Dickens and others.
How to Get On in the World. By Major A. R. Calhoun.
Capital Stories. By Nathaniel Hawthorne and others.
The Citizens' Handbook. By Henry Mann.
The Children's Portion. By Robert W. Shoppell.
Entertainment and Etiquette. By G. H. Sandison, A. M., Ph.D.

10 vols., bound in cloth, stamped in silver, 4x5¾ in., in a cloth box, the set, $1.25.

The Year's Art. An illustrated quarterly, the numbers from January, 1895, to September, 1895, 461⅔ fine illustrations, the work of 1130 of the World's famous artists, 5 vols., bound in buckram cloth, the set—$2.50.

Calendars for 1897. All sorts and shapes. The counters are overflowing with the best productions of Europe and America, at prices that are attractive.

Ninth Street.

MEN'S SUITS — Men's Clothing from Wanamaker's carries with it a guarantee for quality and style.

At $10—Men's fancy cheviot Suits, in brown plaid.
At $12—Men's fancy cheviot suits, in brown and olive plaids, single and double breasted coats.
At $15—15 distinct styles of Men's Suits, in cheviots, worsteds and homespuns.
A splendid collection of Men's Suits, made from newest fabrics, both foreign and domestic.
Black Dress Coats and Vests in great variety, from $10 to $30.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS — None but real flax Linens admitted to our Linen store. At gift giving time Linens are popular. In the following quality and price unite to make them attractive.

62-inch German Damask, 70c yard.
70-inch German Damask, 80c yard.
22-inch Napkins, to match, $2 dozen.
At 50c a yard—A serviceable silver bleach Damask Table Linen, 64 inches wide.

Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

OPERA GLOVES — In 12 to 24 button length; every desirable shade in glace and suede. Our Paris house gives us command of the best Glove makers of Europe. Thus we offer the finest Gloves at moderate prices.

North of Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Chili Widow—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—London Assurance—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:10.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Matinée—Beau Brummell—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Naval Cadet—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Night in New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Seats of the Mighty—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Monte Cristo—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Il Travatore—8:00. Matinée—Lohengrin—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Hockey Match—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1896.

EUROPE, CUBA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 2, 1896, in connection with the Venezuela question, you state: "More than once Great Britain and France have been informed that the United States would not see with indifference the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power." Can you kindly tell me through your valued paper upon what occasions and in what language did our Government convey such information of the powers named or to any other powers?

A SUBSCRIBER.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 28, 1896.

It was the opinion of JEFFERSON and of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS that the annexation of Cuba to the United States was eminently desirable and in the fullness of time was sure to be effected. Although other Presidents and Secretaries of State have usually refrained from expressing this extreme view, they have uniformly declared, whenever declarations on that subject were called for, that the United States could never permit the transfer of Cuba by Spain to another power.

In 1825 Mr. CLAY, then Secretary of [illegible], by direction of President ADAMS, instructed our Ministers at the leading European Courts to announce that the United States "could not with indifference see it [Cuba] passing from Spain to any [other] European power." "You will add," he wrote in one of these letters, "that we could not consent to the occupation of those islands [Cuba and Puerto Rico] by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever." Minister GALLATIN, at London, wrote to Mr. CLAY that he had tried to impress strongly on CANNING'S mind "that it was impossible that the United States could acquiesce in the conquest or transfer of that island [Cuba] to any great maritime power." Secretary of State VAN BUREN reiterated this position in 1829. Mr. EVERETT, by direction of Mr. CLAY, informed the Spanish Foreign Office that the United States would not consent to Cuba passing to any third power. Secretary of State JOHN FORSYTH, in 1840, when VAN BUREN was President, wrote to Minister VAIL that he might assure the Spanish Government that in case of any attempt, from whatever quarter, to wrest Cuba from her "she may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it." "The United States will not tolerate any invasions of Cuba by citizens of neutral States," wrote Mr. BUCHANAN, our Secretary of State, in 1847. Secretary of State DANIEL WEBSTER, writing from Marshfield to President FILLMORE, in 1851, said: "Mr. J. Q. ADAMS often said that, if necessary, we ought to make war with England sooner than to acquiesce in her acquisition of Cuba. It is, indeed, obvious enough what danger there would be to us if a great naval power were to possess this key to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea." Secretaries of State EVERETT and MARCY reaffirmed this National position in most positive terms, Mr. MARCY declaring in a letter to Minister SOULE that we "would resist at every hazard the transference of Cuba to any European nation," and "would exceedingly regret to see Spain resorting to any power for assistance to uphold her rule over it."

In advocating the purchase of Cuba from Spain, in his second annual message in December, 1858, President BUCHANAN forcibly stated the solid grounds of our objection to the transfer of Cuba to a nation more powerful than Spain:

"The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace."

During President GRANT'S second term Mr. FISH, Secretary of State, wrote to Minister CUSHING, at Madrid, that Cuba "ought to belong to the great family of American republics, with political forms and public policy of her own and attached to Europe by no ties save those of international amity and of intellectual, commercial, and social intercourse." This has been the avowed feeling of our Government since its foundation, except that the advocates of purchase and annexation of the island have now and then gone a step beyond the position laid down by Mr. FISH.

"American doctrine" in regard to Cuba is to-day what it has always been: (1) It would gratify us to see the Cubans a free people. (2) We will not interfere with Spain's rights of possession. (3) But we will not permit, on any terms, the transfer of the island to any other European power. Upon one or two occasions it has been proposed that the United States unite with France and Great Britain in certain guarantees respecting Cuba, and although the suggestion was not acted on, it was not rejected as totally inadmissible. Such a suggestion would not be entertained by our Government now in any form. The affairs of Cuba concern herself, Spain, and the United States.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

The manufacturers of window glass have perfected a compact organization of the Trust type, by means of which they will exact from American consumers such prices as the present tariff duty of about 100 per cent. will permit them to demand. Heretofore, since 1894, there have been two Window Glass Trusts, one controlling the Western factories and the other including the Eastern factories, with headquarters at Pittsburg. It was reported a few days ago that the Western Trust had been dissolved. This was not true. The term of its agreement expired on Dec. 1, and it was reorganized in order that it might unite with the Eastern Trust in forming a combination which, by means of a joint Executive Committee, should control output and prices for the entire industry.

The work was finished at Indianapolis on the 1st inst., and "the members believe," say the press dispatches, "that they have the window-glass market cornered up about as tight as it is possible to get it." It is also reported that, although the two Trusts had increased the price of window glass by 33 per cent. in fourteen months, the new Trust will add something more. Although the tariff duty was reduced by the present law, it is still 103 per cent. on all glass of the sizes commonly used, and as the imports have been falling off there is room for another addition to the price. Moreover, the manufacturers are now so closely combined that they can take full advantage of the higher duties which the Republican Party has promised to enact for them.

The following figures from the official reports show how the imports have been affected by the reduction of the duties on the sizes commonly used from 130 to 103 per cent.:

WINDOW GLASS IMPORTED.

1891	$1,475,338
1892	1,674,6.9
1893	1,496,326
1894	1,067,787
Annual average	$1,428,532
1895	$835,730
1896	817,979
Annual average	$826,854

There are no signs in this table of that "flood" of imports which, Republicans say, was caused by the reduction of duties.

At times the people are enlightened concerning the designs and exactions of the combined manufacturers of window glass by the frank utterances of trade journals which represent the industry. The following remarks, published in April last by The National Glass Budget of Pittsburg, are quite interesting now:

"The price of domestic [window] glass must be kept at such a figure that the worst equipped and poorest managed misfit factory can keep its neck above water, and unfair prices must be squeezed out of the home-builders who consume annually between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 boxes of domestic glass, in order to be able to fritter a portion of it away in a differential in the shape of a bonus to jobbers in a vain attempt to keep out 600,000 to 800,000 boxes, the importation of which has been invited, induced, and made possible by the short-sighted makeshifts of the American manufacturers themselves.

"The domestic manufacturers by their very combination are forced to hold glass at such a point as will allow the worst situated, most crudely equipped, and poorest managed factories to keep afloat, and they constantly build dikes so that not a single farthing from all the tank improvements, mass production, mechanical handling of raw materials, and economies resulting from the application of labor-saving machinery, which have so markedly distinguished the past decade, shall ever dribble out to the consumer.

"And with these incontrovertible facts before us and the country, we shall be compelled to hear from now till next November noarse-throated shouts for MCKINLEY and protection to home industry on the part of manufacturers and workmen; protection against the more progressive and superiorly equipped Belgian manufacturers; protection to give suck to the babes who have the best and the cheapest fuel and the worst equipped factories on earth; protection to 2,000 glass blowers, largely of foreign birth, who are earning from four to ten times as much as the average American mechanic and craftsman, so as to keep the 64,000,000 people constant contributors and tribute payers to the most short-sighted 'combines' that ever grew fat at the expense of the unprotected common people who foot the bills."

We presume that this is one of the "languishing industries" which Chairman DINGLEY intends to revive by new tariff legislation next Summer. The pending bill which bears his name increases by 15 per cent. the present duty of 103 per cent. This extraordinary tariff tax is used as "an instrument of extortion" by the Trust, and the existence of the Trust retards the development of the industry in this country.

The duty should not be increased by 15 per cent. It should be reduced by at least one-half.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The revision of the tax laws of this State which was adopted at the last session of the Legislature converted the old Board of State Assessors into a Board of Tax Commissioners and made a definition of its duties that was partly new, but it did not give the board any authority over local assessors that can be enforced. Its powers in regard to the assessment of property for taxation are mainly those of inquiry and recommendation.

It has just sent a communication to the assessors of cities and towns throughout the State asking rather than instructing them to assess all property during the coming year, both real and personal, not exempt from taxation "at its full and true value." This is a requirement of the law, it says, that has "heretofore failed to be enforced." We venture to predict that so far as personal property is concerned it will continue to fail to be enforced, for the simple reason that our laws provide practically no means of enforcing it, and no means provided by the most stringent and inquisitorial enactments have ever succeeded elsewhere in securing a full assessment of personal property at its true value. It is comparatively easy to make an equitable assessment of real estate at substantially its actual market value, but so long as the assessors in each county are independent of any higher authority and subject to no manner of coercion in the performance of their duties it seems to be impossible to make them conform to the nominal requirements of the law. The varying "rates" of valuation in different counties are the source of great inequality in State taxation, which is by no means corrected by the process known as equalization by the State board.

The Commissioners, in their letter to the assessors, say that "it is believed that a large proportion of personal property liable to assessment under the laws of the State escapes taxation, thereby unjustly increasing the burden upon the owners of real estate by reason of the failure of local assessors to assess such personal property, and all of it, at its full value." This is rather a discouraging statement, considering that one of the statutory duties of the Board of Tax Commissioners is to "recommend such changes or amendments of the tax laws as it may deem advisable," because it shows an absolute lack of comprehension of the underlying principles of taxation. It is not simply "believed," it is known, that a large proportion of personal property escapes taxation, and that the tax falls most inequitably upon that which is reached. So long as human nature is constituted as it is at present, it is simply impossible to secure a full assessment of this kind of property.

But it does not follow that the failure to assess it "unjustly" increases the burden upon the "owners of real estate." If the assessment of personal property should be abandoned altogether and the assessment of real estate made entirely equitable, as it could be, there would be no injustice done to any owner of property, and much injustice which exists under the present system would be done away with. The "owners" of real estate do not bear all the burden of taxation imposed upon it. The tax is so "diffused" as to be really paid by the occupiers and users of real estate in proportion to the value of their occupation and use, and they are also the owners of the personal property of the community, holding it in substantially the same proportion as the value of their occupation and use of real property.

There is no means so certain to make the contribution, direct and indirect, to the public revenues proportionate to the "ability to pay" and to the benefit received as to levy all taxes upon landed property. That simple system would do away with much difficulty and cost of assessment and collection, would correct a vast amount of inequality and injustice, and would lift a heavy burden from all business in which capital is employed. But this is what Tax Commissioners and legislators never seem to have reasoning power enough to see.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. RAINES.

There is one branch of the operation of the Raines liquor law that has not been seriously taken up by Mr. RAINES and his committee, and which even at this late day would repay careful and thorough inquiry. This is the effect, in various ways, of the amount and kind of work thrown on the District Attorney's office and upon the Grand Jury by the peculiar provisions of the law.

There is, so far as we are aware, no means by which definite and detailed information in this field is to be obtained except by the use of the considerable powers of a legislative committee. Undoubtedly the information is most of it in the possession of the District Attorney's office, and would be subject to the call of the committee. It is well known that nearly if not quite all the time of two of the assistants of the District Attorney is taken up by Raines law cases. This is out of proportion to the importance of that class of cases, as compared with all the other work which ought to be done. It is reported, and is inherently probable, that the time of the Grand Jury is also taken up very largely by these matters, to the neglect of other business of far greater concern to the community and to serious injustice to the parties involved. If the result be measured by the number of indictments found and by the proportion of convictions secured under these indictments, we are persuaded that it would be found to be insignificant. An insignificant result from a very large expenditure of time and work on the part of the Grand Jury, considering what that body ought to be able to do, is a grave wrong. Suppose the committee of which Mr. RAINES is Chairman should make a searching inquiry along the lines of the following questions:

How many cases have been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury since the law went into effect?

In how many of these cases have indictments been found?

On how many indictments have there been trial and conviction?

What proportion of the force and time of the District Attorney's office is devoted to this class of cases?

To what extent is business deferred either in the District Attorney's office or in the Grand Jury room, and how far is the delay due to the interference of liquor cases?

Incidentally to these inquiries and bearing on them, the committee would do well to look into the instructions under which the police act in making arrests. The officer in each case is, of course, bound to take action where an offense has been committed, but he is necessarily guided by the instructions of his superiors as to what constitutes evidence of an offense requiring action. Some of the reports indicate that officers, probably with entirely good intention, have acted in a way that goes to show either that the law is hopelessly ridiculous in important features, or that the interpretation of the duty of the police under the law is absurd.

PLATT CLAIMS ALL FOR "PARTY."

The Republican clubs of the District of Columbia held a jubilation meeting the other night in Washington to celebrate the result of the late election as a great party victory, and they were cheered by a characteristic letter from THOMAS C. PLATT claiming all the glory and all the rewards for "the party." He spoke of the "lately defeated Democracy" as if it were all there was or is or is to be of the Democratic Party, and said that it made no secret that it intended to "keep up the fight." Its newspapers are "filled with defiance"; Gov. ALTGELD takes the "visible reins of party government in his own State"; BRYAN declares that "the war is to be kept up," and "behind and above all hangs the grim shadow of fraud in the counting of the vote in more than one State." The abominable designs of the "lately defeated Democracy" give "the Republican Party and the country" fair warning that "agitation for repudiation and anarchy" is to continue until the advocates of the "pernicious doctrines of the Chicago platform" succeed or have been utterly overthrown.

Having drawn this lurid picture of the Democratic Party, Mr. PLATT remarks that the Republican Party alone is for "good order" and "stable government," and its responsibility is "as great as can be conceived." Then follows this delightful passage:

"It is not a time for factional bickerings or the putting forward of personal ambitions. It is not a period when the faddists should be encouraged or the whimsical theorists should be allowed to have their way, for there is abundant evidence that these people now fancy the November victory was their own, and there is nothing to do but engraft their pet hobbies into the working scheme of government."

There is no explanation as to who the "faddists" and "whimsical theorists" are or what are their "pet hobbies," and the only inference we can think of is that they are the pestilent fellows who do not regard the Republican Party as divinely inspired or infallible, but are everlastingly urging reform of some kind. There is not the least recognition of Democratic help in winning the late victory, or of the existence of Democrats who are for sound money, good order, or stable government. It was the "common-sense people of the country that came to the aid of the Republican Party," and it is "the common-sense people of the Republican Party" who will "formulate and declare its policy for the benefit of the whole country and for the glory of the whole party."

The stalwart old partisan closes with an appeal for "earnest and hearty support" of the new Administration, whose success "will be the success of the party." He leaves no doubt that he considers the late victory a purely party triumph of which the fruits are to be the reward of the faithful, and the Administration is to be supported "by word and by deed, for the good of the party and for the good of the entire Nation," which PLATT regards as one and the same thing. There is a fine old flavor about this letter suggestive of the joy of battle, the elation of victory, and the enjoyment of spoils as in the palmy days of the grand old party.

What would be more natural and logical and sensible than for Mr. MCKINLEY to choose ex-Senator EDMUNDS as Secretary of State? Where would he find, in his party, a man better fitted in character, ability, and experience? We have had our differences, and serious ones, with Senator EDMUNDS. His views of the tariff and his reasoning regarding it have from time to time inspired us with as deep disapproval and as much bewilderment as have those of Mr. MCKINLEY himself. He is, as to some other matters, a pretty intense, perhaps a narrow, partisan. But he maintained in the Senate for many years the best traditions of that body at its best. He was always conscientious and laborious; he was not merely well informed, but deeply and carefully informed; he never ceased to study, and his standard was always high. He has been an honor to his State and to the Nation, and he would always be so in any station to which he might be called.

The dignified reply of the Grand Jury Commissioners to the memorials of the Central Labor Union asking that specified names of persons in designated occupations be put upon the Grand Jury list, and that certain sections of the city be represented in making up that list, was the adoption of a resolution declaring that the board in making its selections should not act upon the motion of any corporate or organized body, should not select representatives of any business, trade, occupation, or interest as such, and could not under the law make any geographical apportionment. Its selections should be made solely upon the basis of intelligence and good character as represented in the trial jury lists. This is required by law, and its wisdom is so manifest that no reasonable citizen, working man or business man, can fail to recognize it. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the able and upright Judges who constitute the Board of Commissioners make discriminations for or against any class. They seek only the qualifications demanded by the law and by a sound administration of justice.

It must not be understood, however, that the Dingley bill is to be allowed to sleep in the files of the Senate. On the contrary, one of the strongest lobbies ever formed will be in Washington to secure action.—[Senator LODGE of Massachusetts.]

The people have been told repeatedly by Republican Senators and Representatives that this Dingley bill is not a "protective" measure, but simply a project for increasing the revenue. Some have even said that there is "no protection in it," although the proposed increase of 15 per cent. would restore the duties of the McKinley tariff in many schedules. If the sole purpose of the bill is to enlarge the revenue, and if there is "no protection in it," why should "one of the strongest lobbies ever formed" go to Washington to procure the enactment of it? Will Mr. LODGE say that this great lobby will be moved only by a desire to increase the Treasury receipts? Or will he admit that the lobbyists have in mind an enlargement of their own personal revenue and the revenue of those who employ them? Does he think so powerful a lobby would besiege the Capitol if there were no additional protection in the so-called "emergency revenue" bill?

The selection of Gen. HORACE PORTER as Marshal of the day at the inauguration of Mr. MCKINLEY is a guarantee that the entire plan will be well matured and carefully and successfully carried out. The sound-money parade in this city on the 31st of October was managed with energy, precision, and completeness that called out the warmest praise—not unmixed with astonishment—from experienced military officers. And while Gen. PORTER would be the last to claim all the credit for this remarkable achievement, his associates will unite in saying that it could not have been attained without him.

"Peasant proprietary" is the modern conjurer's wand with which sundry dissimilar problems are being solved. It requires State aid when employed against famine in Ireland or against depression in the West Indies sugar industry, but it is doing good work without help in some of our Southern States. For example, a little party of negroes, instructed at the Hampton Institute, bought a little land, and now, by natural growth and intelligent labor, they own title to most of the county. This is the purely material side of work whose philanthropic and religious aspects will be discussed to-morrow afternoon at All Souls' Church by the Rev. H. B. FRISSELL and Indians and negroes from Hampton Institute. The programme also includes racial and characteristic melodies by a negro quartet.

"They went forth to the war," says the Celtic bard of his countrymen, "but they always fell." Such has for many years been the fate of the excellent and now venerable Col. MAPLESON, except that, luckier than the Celts, he refuses to stay fallen, and always gets up again. His season in New York, in support of his theory that the corner of Irving Place and Fourteenth Street is the fashionable centre of the town, was a weird and wondrous thing. It must be admitted that he had a good chorus, which is said to have been imported from Genoa, and a good orchestra, which is known to have been collected in New York. It was said that his principal singers were supplied exclusively from a training school for opera singers of the future and an asylum for opera singers of the past, maintained by him in Europe out of the losses of former operatic seasons. But this is much too harsh. He had several singers between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, and he nobly connived at their declarations that he had promised them fabulous sums. He met his final disaster—that is to say, final for the time being—with characteristic courage. The notion of giving grand opera to only the accompaniment of an upright piano, and that in Boston, was heroically Maplesonian. How he will get out of this scrape no man but himself knows, and perhaps he does not yet. But he will, for he always has. No doubt he will be giving grand opera in Fourteenth Street well on in the twentieth century with singers snatched from the cradle and the grave.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Montserrat, the little West Indian island to which death and destruction have just been carried by a hurricane, deserves more of the world's regard than it has ever received. At Montserrat is made a very large part of the lime juice to which modern sailors owe their almost complete exemption from that terrible form of blood poisoning which used to be the result of almost every long voyage. One of Capt. COOK'S best claims to fame and grateful remembrance is the fact that he first demonstrated the possibility of taking a crew around the world, if need be, in a sailing ship without losing a single man from scurvy. The lime juice with which he supplied himself, and by the administration of which he saved his sailors from the effects of their salt-meat diet, did not come from Montserrat, but the culture of lime trees began there many years ago, and the juice their fruit produces is in high repute all over the world.

—Somebody seems to have been fooling The London Chronicle. It asks with apparent seriousness why the English railways do not imitate the policy of a Philadelphia company, which, by covering its ties with soil and planting grass seed therein, has made its line look like a green, beautiful, though rather narrow, meadow. The London editor should be informed that all Philadelphia streets are more or less like that, and not on account of the aesthetic tastes of its railway companies, either.

—The recent hurricane in the West Indies is remarkable in that it came at a time of year when the residents of the islands consider themselves almost safe or quite safe from such visitations. The hurricane months are July, August, September, and October. These storms are slight affairs, from the meteorologist's point of view, for they move along a narrow path and it is rarely many miles long. Their violence within this limited field, however, is truly frightful, and in a few minutes one of them will often change part of a West Indian island to a treeless desert. What may be called the habits of these storms are so well understood nowadays that the Captains of vessels dread them little, except when close to land. With plenty of sea room they can be easily avoided, for the barometer always gives timely and unmistakable warning of their approach, and the direction of the wind reveals exactly where the storm centre is, whether it is approaching or receding, and the proper course to steer for safety.

—From Argentina—by way of Paris, it is only fair to admit—comes news of the passage of a remarkable law, by the enforcement of which the statesmen of that far-away republic very foolishly expect in the course of a few years to crowd its plains and mountains with inhabitants. One clause of this enactment reads: "On and after Jan. 1, 1897, every unmarried male citizen of Argentina who is not less than twenty, or more than eighty, years of age, shall, on the first day of every month, pay a tax, the amount to be determined by the municipal authorities." This is certainly going a long ways, but the South American legislators went still further, if the Parisian dispatch can be trusted, and rounded out their law with another clause, which reads: "A celibate of either sex who shall, without legitimate motive, reject the addresses of him or her who may aspire to her or his hand, and who continues contumaciously unmarried, shall pay the sum of 500 piastres for the benefit of the person, man or woman, who has been so refused." Perhaps this scheme will work as its inventors hope, but the chances are that before Jan. 1 arrives, Argentina will have lost by emigration every unmarried person now living in the country. That second provision would inspire terror even in the late Mr. Holmes.

PERSONAL.

—AGNES BLAKE POOR is hardly likely to write another story about a "Little Fool." Big ones seem to be so plenty in the suburbs of Boston that her attention and pen are sure to be attracted next time to a really important specimen of the genus.

—There has been considerable talk in Indiana lately about Gen. LEWIS WALLACE as a possible successor to Senator VOORHEES. This has moved the biographer of Benjamin Hur—"Ben" sounds disrespectful except among intimate friends—to issue a statement in which his political attitude is described with characteristic clearness and eloquence. He says: "I am not a seeker of any office in appointment or election. To be indeed an honor and to leave one free to serve the State and Nation it is, in my opinion, essential that the Senatorship should go to him without solicitation on his part. Treating the remark as a condition, my acceptance of a nomination would be governed by it."

—GOMEZ is in motion, MACEO is standing still, and WEYLER is between the two. The Spanish General is in a truly enviable position. He is about to learn from personal observation just what happens when an irresistible force bumps up against an unmovable body. The ancients worried over that problem a good deal, and even modern scientists have had no better solution for it than the assertion that the irresistible force would be resisted and the unmovable body moved. Of course, that is merely a quibble, contenting nobody. WEYLER'S report on the subject ought to arrive in a day or two, and it will be read with intense interest by metaphysicians, physicists—and others.

—Eleanor Kirk's Idea, which is the amateur maniac's own journal, deserves the special attention of both amateur and professional allenists this month. Not only does the current number as a whole rather surpass its predecessors in the beautiful gravity with which views grotesquely absurd are exploited, but it contains a real masterpiece in the shape of an essay on "Bugs," contributed by somebody who signs herself MARY MILLER. She considers the subject from an ethical, not an entomological, standpoint, and her conclusion is that while one has a moral right to slaughter an annoying insect, to drive it away to prey on other people is obviously wicked. "If a mosquito selects me to furnish his evening meal," writes MARY MILLER, "I try to kill him; but I would not surround myself by an impassable barrier, knowing that he would sup from my friend, who could not so protect herself." Recognizing that the murder of a mosquito might be criticised—in Eleanor Kirk's Idea—she asserts that life cannot be destroyed, it can only be forced to assume new forms; and, to settle that point, she adds: "Were I a snake, a rat, a bedbug, or a mosquito, I would thank any one who would give me the opportunity to start new." The rest of the essay deserves quoting almost as well as these two bits do, but perhaps nobody except specialists will demand any more.

A Correction from Mr. Belmont.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following paragraph in my conversation published by you to-day regarding Mr. McKinley's tariff purposes requires correction:

"The second clause of the Eighth Section of the First Article of the Constitution sets forth the taxing power and limits it to paying the duties and providing for the common defense and general welfare of the Government of the United States, and not of any special part of the people. Neither clause empowers Congress to make any law 'necessary and proper' to execute that specific power of taxation, and I assume that the Indianapolis Convention did not believe that a tax in order to increase the income of capital or the rate of wages in any special industry could be 'necessary and proper' in the execution of the power to obtain money for the Treasury by tariff duties."

The words "paying the duties" should be "paying the debts," and the word "neither" before "clause" should be "another." PERRY BELMONT.

New York, Dec. 4, 1896.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Expert Testimony.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

Who ever heard of a case in which the experts on any subject agreed?

The Responsibility Placed.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

If the Force bill is ever revived, the ballot box thief will be responsible for it.

With Better Roads.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

It lies in the power of the country boys to make for themselves the happiest situation in the world.

All Sorts of Weather.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

Saturday, 28th, was the hottest November day New York has ever known, while it was one of the coldest Memphis has ever experienced.

Weyler Should Hurry Back Again.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

If Capt. Gen. Weyler will return to Havana in time to secure an early copy of the President's message, he may find in it something to his advantage.

The Usual Fate.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

A report comes from Paris that the Sultan's reforms will soon be executed. We knew they would catch it in time. It is supposed the poor things are to be strangled.

Bryan's Advantage.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

If all farmers could but master the art of thrashing old straw, as Mr. Bryan has done, they could get a fair harvest out of their old stacks every time nature fails to yield them a crop.

The Bureau of Reticence.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It does not necessarily follow that because Chauncey Depew is a good talker he will be offered the portfolio of Secretary of State. The man who occupies that post is usually a secretary who doesn't state.

Fate.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Union.

A good swimmer was drowned off the San Benito, while a man who could not swim at all was carried ashore on the crest of a wave. This will strengthen the belief that a man dies when "his time comes."

The Sugar Growers' View.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If the Government can obtain from the duty on sugar all the revenue it needs—as it can—it seems to us that it would be safer to depend on that duty, which is easily collectible, rather than to try tea and coffee instead.

Grade Crossing.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The article reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning is sound clear through. The grade crossing contains in every case the promise and potency of a slaughter house. Each that now is is a public peril. With our present knowledge and experience, the creation of a new one is a crime.

Not Needed Here.

From The Chicago Post.

We cannot too highly commend the new course in church manners that has been introduced at the University of Chicago. It fills a long-felt want in our educational system, and we shall expect to hear that the colleges of the effete East have promptly followed the example set by the progressive West.

Scrapple and Baked Beans.

From The Boston Globe.

Philadelphia scrapple and Boston baked beans now appear, with equal honors, in New York restaurants. If residents of Philadelphia don't have any better success in getting scrapple in New York than Bostonians do in getting baked beans in that city, it would be advisable for them to bring their own scrapple every time they visit the metropolis.

No More Toy States.

From The Chicago Tribune.

No more toy States must be made to accommodate small-bore office seekers. In the past the Senators and Representatives of great and growing States, unmindful of the wrong they were doing their own constituencies, have consented to the admission of these pygmy States. New York and Illinois Senators have voted to let a few people in remote mountain regions elect Senators to neutralize the votes which they cast as the representatives of millions.

Electors Acted Their Own Will.

From The Baltimore American.

In the early days of the Republic the Maryland Electors were a particularly independent lot, and their vote was as uncertain as the proverbial petty jury. The early Maryland Elector never felt himself bound by any considerations save what he deemed his conscience and his patriotism. So, to-day there is nothing in the law to compel any of the Maryland Electors to vote for Mr. McKinley for President. But every one of them will, just the same.

BROWN'S RED BARN.

Henry P. Sullivan in The Boston Globe.

Us folks of Punkin village have had a monstrous loss—
'Twas not a fine-bred Jersey cow, nor any racin' hoss;
For pesky trifles sich as them we wouldn't care a darn,
But we one and all regret the loss of Brown's red barn.

Of good ole Punkin village 'twas the center and the pride;
'Twas admired for twenty miles aroun' about the country side;
Ole Deacon Tompkins' windmill is a smashing big consarn,
But it 'tracted no sich 'tention as did Brown's red barn.

It stood atop of Winnow Hill, where neighbor Brown resides,
And letterin' of varus kinds was writ on roof and sides:—
For instance, mottoes sich as these: "Try Baxter's Pep'mint gum,"
"Please call at Holt's, in Centreville, for fine New England Rum."

Before that barn was built a train would give jest one short toot,
But sense 'twas built each passin' train has gin a grand salute;
It made the town look city like—its signs and walls of red
Were jest in city style—at least, so city folks have said.

Las' night 'twas burnt to ashes, and I tell ye 'twas a sight—
In town and fields aroun' about 'twas more like day than night;
The Punkin village fire brigade were there and did their best—
They saved the horses and the cows, but couldn't save the rest.

The second-handed injine it broke down within an hour.
And arter that to quench the flames was not in human pow'r;
The hungry flames 'ere mornin' gobbled up the hull consarn,
And to-day there's naught but ashes left of Brown's red barn.

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MARRIED.

CASWELL—STARR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. George H. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Darbyshire, Pauline, elder daughter of Daniel Ebbets Starr, to William Watson Caswell.

STEVENS—DIXON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1896, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., Evelena Babcock, daughter of William P. Dixon, to Eben Stevens.

DIED.

BLEIER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 3, at his residence, 40 East 22d St., Leopold Bieler, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

CURTIS.—In Paris, France, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1896, Geo. N. Curtis, of 16 West 53d St., New York, in the sixtieth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, 1896, John Ellis, M. D., in his 82d year.
Funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 7, at "The Chelsea," West 23d St., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Edgewater, N. J.

HALL.—On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3, 1896, at his residence, 16 West 39th St., New York City, Philander D. Hall, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1896, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

LITTLE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 3, 1896, Estelle Robinson, daughter of Joseph J. and Josephine R. Little, aged 19 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 23 West 45th St., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896, at 1 o'clock.

MORRISON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Julia, beloved wife of Henry Morrison.
Funeral on Sunday at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 228 West 78th St.

JEWELL.—On Thursday night, of pneumonia, at the residence of her daughter, Caroline M. Sewell.
Funeral services on Sunday at 2 P. M. from her late residence, 31 East 38th St.

STRANAHAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, 1896, at his home, of apoplexy, Fitch James Stranahan, only son of J. S. T. Stranahan.
Funeral services at his late residence, 269 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday, Dec. 4th, Amos Littell, son of the late James E. Schram and Adelaide Schram, and grandson of the late Timothy Townsend.
Funeral services at 183 West 87th Street, Monday, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Glen Head, Long Island.

WALKER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, William C. Walker, son of William R. and Emma Walker.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 135 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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On the Trail of Don Quixote.

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The ages of all one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age, in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
HANEL, Mary,	163 Varick St.	3	3
DONNELLY, William,	567 3d Av.	30	3
MANHEIMER, Channa,	216 E.59th St.	68	3
PITTS, James,	102 W. 89th St.	32	3
BACON, Mark W.,	132 E. 17th St.	34	3
PRATT, Joseph,	49 Catharine St.	87	3
HARRIS, Jacob,	48 Allen St.	4	3
SISTA, Nicola,	306 E. 107th St.	33	3
WARDELL, George A.,	156 W. 106th.	69	2
TYRRELL, Eliza,	120 W. 10th St.	54	2
HOERLE, Tessie,	8 Vandam St.	26	3
BADER, Louis H.,	236 6th St.	34	2
SMILE, Arthur,	167 St. Nicholas Av.	30	2
ANDREWS, Christiana,	250 W. 133d.	59	3
LILLIE, Leopold,	40 E. 22d St.	66	3
MURPHY, Mamie,	237 S. Woodlawn.	24	1
AUTENREITH, Ernst,	438 4th Av.	32	2
GUY, Rose A.,	313 E. 21st St.	62	2
DEARDEH, Albert A.,	164 E. 89th St.	21	3
SCHWEITZER, Frances,	124 Macdougal St.	3	3
SHORT, Annie,	228 Mulberry St.	85	2
BECKMANN, Katie,	231 E. 70th St.	45	1
FOLSOM, William R.,	238 W. 123d St.	39	3
MONAHAN, Della,	444 E. 83d St.	38	2
SCHRARINO, Michael,	110 Mulberry.	31	2
CUMMINGS, Eliza H.,	Empire Hotel.	55	3
ARREDONDO, Ferdinand,	221 E. 24th	33	3
HERMAN, Joseph,	426 W. 39th St.	45	1
GRAY, Oswald,	Fordham Hospital.	19	*27
WILLIAMS, Hannah,	696 Gr'wich St.	63	2
KEARNEY, Agnes,	1,127 2d Av.	3	3
BARRY, Thomas,	329 E. 24th St.	30	2
STEGMANN, John,	348 E. 54th St.	41	2
LYNCH, Bernard,	137 E. 110th St.	33	2
MEEHAN, Clara,	67 Rutgers Slip.	49	2
HANNIGAN,	835 11th Av.	39	3
SCHOENWALD, Henry,	691 Lexington Av.	62	3
DILLON, William,	31 Broome St.	54	4
TERRELL, Sandy,	469 7th Av.	42	4
DOYLE, Thomas,	370 W. 52d St.	34	2
HOELZER, Kate,	243 E. 20th St.	53	3
HUBER, Thuselda,	404 6th St.	52	3
WALSH, John T.,	208 Henry St.	40	2
CAHILL, V. Alice,	743 10th Av.	27	4
MERRIT, Albert,	31 E. 9th St.	1	4
COURTNEY, Thomas,	204 W. 139th.	40	3
REILLY, Patrick,	258 W. 123d St.	57	2
PROSIO, Maria A.,	333 E. 106th St.	50	4
HOFFMAN, Margaret,	86 Thompson.	2	4
MORALIA, Moritz,	85 Elizabeth St.	30	2
SMITH, Michael J.,	212 E. 42d St.	49	3
McGEE, John,	553 W. 57th St.	67	3
KIRKNESS, James,	608 Water St.	71	2
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The loud report of an explosion of gas startled the residents of the vicinity of the clubhouse of the Patrick J. Divver Association, at 59 Madison Street, at 6:24 o'clock last night, and in a few moments the basement of the clubhouse was in flames. The force of the explosion was so great that it blew the marble stairway all out of shape, and the fire partially destroyed the library of Congressman Welch, which was in the basement. The building was damaged $800 and the fixtures, &c., about $100. The gaspipes were found to be leaking in the afternoon, and the gas company was notified, but as it failed to respond, a plumber was sent for. It was said that when he opened the basement door the explosion occurred.

Runaway Street Car Horses.

The horses drawing Car No. 149, on the Madison Avenue line, ran away last night at Ninety-sixth Street, being frightened by a load of hay. There were several passengers on the car, and they were considerably alarmed as the speed increased. Finally one of the animals fell, which stopped the car.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Holiday Fares for Students Not Approved by Traffic Men.

The Joint Traffic Association has disapproved the following, which was submitted by the Central Passenger and Trunk Line Passenger Committees, so far as it relates to traffic subject to Joint Traffic Association jurisdiction:

"That fare and one-third per capita for the round trip be authorized for students of colleges, seminaries, and universities returning home for the holidays, tickets to be issued on certificates of the principal officer of such institutions, and to be good for continuous passage in each direction, return limit to cover the vacation period."

The association also disapproved of the recommendation of the Central Passenger Committee that fare and one-third per capita for the round trip be authorized between Trunk Line Western termini and points in Central Passenger Committee territory, on account of Christmas and New Year holidays, and the application of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for authority to adopt same fares and conditions from Trunk Line Western termini to points in Trunk Line territory east thereof.

The association has decided that its lines may be privileged to haul second-class or tourist sleeping cars when occupied by United States troops, en route between points necessitating two or more nights' travel, and provided the charge therefor is extra and assumed by the Government or troops.

The association has approved a recommendation of the Trunk Line passenger Committee that, with a view to meeting outside competition, interested lines be authorized to name rate of one first-class fare per capita for the round trip, plus $2 membership fee, from Washington, D. C., to Mobile, Ala., and return, account Southern Educational Association convention. Tickets of iron-clad signature form, limited to continuous passage in each direction, to be used, to be sold Dec. 28-9, 1896, valid for return until Jan. 10, 1897, inclusive.

Winter tourist fares approved by the association, with the understanding that the other Joint Traffic lines out of Washington may adopt the same fares, it being provided that this authority does not apply north of Washington, are, round trip from Washington: Deming, New Mexico, $87.10; El Paso, Texas, $87.10; Galveston, Texas, $61.50; New Orleans, La., $45; Rockport, Texas, $75.25; San Antonio, Texas, $67.85.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Various Pieces of Constructive Work Are Now Under Way.

Chief Engineer Rusling of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad has lately completed a survey for a short branch road from a point on the main line in Sussex County, New Jersey, to Newton, about three miles distant. It has not been definitely determined whether work on the proposed branch shall begin at once. There are several factories in the vicinity of Newton which are eager for railway facilities.

The new Montreal and Ottawa Railroad, which opens up a new route to Ottawa for the Canadian Pacific, is now completed to Van Kleek Hill, in Ontario, and will be opened for traffic within a few days. It is expected that this line will be finished to Alfred within the next fortnight.

Edward Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, and President of the Texas Midland Railroad, is rapidly extending that road both north and south. Having just finished the extension on the northern end to Paris, Texas, he is now beginning work on a southern extension from Ennis, the present terminus, to Waco, about sixty-three miles southwest. At the last-named point new connections will be made with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis Southwestern, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, the Houston and Texas Central, and the Waco and Northwestern.

Vice President Crocker of the Southern Pacific is quoted as saying that it has been determined to resume work on the coast division in Southern California, and to complete the line as rapidly as possible. Large construction forces are to be put on at once.

The new connection between the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Road with the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland, Md., has been completed, and is in working order. The change is expected to greatly facilitate the traffic of both lines.

SENATORS OPPOSED TO POOLING.

No Prospect that a Bill Legalizing It Will Pass This Session.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Railroad officials who have been sounding the sentiment of United States Senators on the question of a bill to legalize pooling under certain restrictions such as defined in the Patterson bill, admit that there is no prospect of any measure of that kind passing at the coming short session of Congress.

The railroad companies are disappointed, as they had been counting on getting favorable legislation at this session. The opposition of the Senators is found in the fact that more pressing matters of public interest will engross the time of Congress, and numerous Senators, representing States whose people are opposed to the pooling idea, will have to go before their Legislatures for re-election.

There are other Senators who would vote against any kind of a pooling bill on principle.

Northern Pacific Locomotives.

Four new locomotives of the mastodon, or twelve-wheel compound type, are now building at the Schnectady Locomotive Works for the Northern Pacific Railroad. These are designed to be the most powerful locomotives of this type ever built. They will weigh about ninety-two tons each. The driving wheel centres are to be of cast steel, 48 inches in diameter, which, with a 3½-inch tire, will make the diameter of the wheels 55 inches. The boiler will be of the extended wagon-top type, 72 inches in diameter at the front end, and it will have a larger heating surface than ever before used in locomotives. The new locomotives are of the Schenectady two-cylinder compound type, the high pressure cylinder being 23 inches, and the low pressure 34 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 34 inches.

Gates on Passenger Cars.

The experiment of putting gates on the passenger cars has proved a success on the Chicago and Alton and other Western railroads, and it is likely soon to be tried in the East. The original object in using the gates was to put a more effective check on the collection of tickets, and to remind careless passengers that they must buy their tickets before boarding the trains. The continued use of the gates, however, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the railway managers their utility in preventing accidents. Statistics show a marked diminution in the number of accidents to passengers since the gates were put on. The gates on the cars most recently equipped are flush with the side of the car and reach to the lower step, so that passengers do not even attempt to board a train after it has started.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Charles G. Hedge is now Controller and Treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, having resigned as Secretary, to which office S. Haltine has been elected by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

—Through an agreement between the Seaside, Lake Shore and Eastern and Canadian Pacific Railways, the Seattle will haul the cars of the other road from the border to Seattle in five hours, and the Canadian Pacific will turn its Great Northern Railway business over to the Seattle.

—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of the Manhattan Trust Company's certificates of deposit

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for Oregon Improvement Company's consolidated mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds and common stock issued under the reorganization plan of the Waterbury Committee.

—The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad is to use the tracks of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway from Bellevue to Toledo, Ohio, at a rental of $55,000 a year. The Wheeling and Lake Erie, if a project to equip their coal mines with electrical machinery is carried out, will save $80,000 annually.

—The appointment of George F. Evans as General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, in place of Payson Tucker, left a vacancy for Assistant General Manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has been filled by the appointment of Frank Burr, Superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad.

WITNESSES FIVE YEARS OLD.

Testified at Their Former Teacher's Suit for Salary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—A pretty school teacher, Miss Ethel Hover, aged twenty-one, of Rhinebeck, was plaintiff in a suit that came before Judge Barnard at Special Term to-day, in which more than 100 witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify, ranging in age from tots of five to gray-haired men.

Miss Hover was engaged to teach the district school at Pleasant Plains, Town of Clinton, in 1895, for one year, but was discharged in December for inefficiency and for not keeping order in the school. One of the complaints made against her was that she sat on the lap of Percy Barnes, a pupil, and allowed him to sit on her lap. Miss Hover sued to recover salary due her from the time of her discharge until the termination of her contract, and to establish her innocence of the charges made against her.

Evidence was produced that at a school meeting held in the November prior to Miss Hover's discharge the charges were publicly made against her, and it was decided by a vote of 12 to 10 not to discharge her.

The trouble began seemingly, according to the testimony, through jealousy on the part of some of the poorer pupils of young Barnes. The teacher was accused of favoring him in his work in school, and one story led to another. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

JOSEPH HYLAND CONVICTED.

The Swindler of Postmasters Found Guilty at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Joseph Hyland, a noted Post Office swindler, was convicted to-day on two counts for swindling Postmaster Newton, of Newark, Ohio, out of $200 last Summer, and sentenced to the State prison for six years.

Hyland's confederate, Leroy Harris, is now in Joliet Prison. Harris was formerly in charge of Station L of the New York City Post Office, and the two used his knowledge of Post Office money order work to beat Postmasters in the county seat towns. Hyland's home is in New York, and he was arrested there last Fall. His wife and daughter, handsomely dressed, were in court, and swooned when the verdict against him was read.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—The headless body of a man was found on Thacher's Island to-day. It drifted ashore last night.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 4.—James Christianson and his son, James, were buried in a snowslide in Logan Canon yesterday, and both killed.

McLEANSBORO, Ill., Dec. 4.—Frederick Behme, who murdered his wife and child last April, was executed here to-day. The trap was sprung at 12:30, and his neck was broken. He made no statement on the scaffold.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—James Driscoll, yesterday ninety-seven years of age, an inmate of the county house at Bethany, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a pocket knife, because his eyesight was failing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—William Wiley, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court for the last three days, charged with killing his wife, was this afternoon found guilty of murder in the first degree. Wiley's two little children were witnesses against him.

PERRYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Frederick W. Hodge, the proprietor of the Perryville Quarry Company, was blown to pieces this morning by an explosion of dynamite and nitro-gelatin in the storehouse of the company. It is said that the explosion was due to the man's carelessness.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The Corning Brake Shoe Company was incorporated to-day to manufacture brake shoes and other railroad supplies in Corning. The capital is $200,000, and the Directors are: Marvin Olcott, Josephus B. Terbell, James A. Drake, Robert W. Terbell, and William J. Tully of Corning.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A special from St. Mary's, Ohio, says that Arthur Palmer of Montezuma, Ohio, and E. L. Godfrey of Emlenton, Penn., both oil men, were drowned in the reservoir there this morning. Palmer broke through the ice and Godfrey went under while endeavoring to rescue his companion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The explosion of an express package in the baggage room of the Denison Hotel at 2:30 this morning caused some excitement in the hotel. All the guests were aroused, but returned to bed after it was learned that there was no danger. Not a dollar's worth of damage was done to the building.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Miss Judith Carson, who was on trial all this week here on a charge of having forged a $300 check by signing the name of J. Allen Chattin, ended to-day in the acquital of the defendant. While testifying against the young woman, Chattin charged her with having extorted several thousand dollars from him. This was absolutely denied by the defendant. The jury before reaching a verdict asked for enlightenment relative to the law on the credibility of witnesses. The Judge gave them the desired information.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, will report Dec. 31, 1896, to the Governor of Iowa, at Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the National Guard of that State.

—The following transfers in the First Cavalry are made: First Lieut. George W. Goode from Troop K to Troop H; First Lieut. Clough Overton from Troop H to Troop K.

—Second Lieut. William C. Rogers, Seventh Infantry, is detailed at Willets Point, N. Y., for instruction in torpedo service during the term which commenced Dec. 1, 1896.

—The following transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry are made: Capt. David D. Mitchell from Company I to Company B; Capt. Alexis R. Paxton from Company B to Company I.

—The following transfers in the Ninth Cavalry are made: Second Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, from Troop M to Troop G; Second Lieut. Julian R. Lindsay from Troop G to Troop M.

—First Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Second Infantry, is, upon his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Iowa, to take effect Dec. 31, 1896, and will join his company.

—Major Allan H. Jackson, Paymaster, will repair to Washington as soon as practicable after his relief from recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., and will report for duty to the Paymaster General of the army.

—The following board is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion: Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Major John L. Tiernan, First Artillery; Capt. James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; First Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, Recorder. The following officers are ordered before the board: Capt. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, First Artillery; Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery.

Navy.

—Lieut. C. Thomas has been ordered to the Oregon.

—Lieut. G. T. Emmons has been ordered to the Michigan as executive officer.

—Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampson has been ordered to the Michigan.

—The orders of Lieut. H. F. Tichbohm to the Michigan have been revoked, and he is ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence.

—E. S. Updyke has been appointed Pay Clerk for the Puritan and J. A. Morrison has been appointed Pay Clerk to settle the accounts of the naval station, Newport, the Constellation and Cushing.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Reports from Councils and Departments—A Talk on Dress.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The meeting of the National Council of Women this forenoon was opened with prayer by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Margaret W. Merrill, President of the Portland (Me.) Council, sent her report, which was read by Mrs. George M. Hunt.

Mrs. Henry D. Pierce spoke for the Indianapolis Council, Miss Mary Hull for the council of Quincy, Ill., and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer for the thirty-three organizations in the council of Providence, R. I. Each speaker told what the council she represented had done in behalf of women.

Mrs. Lilian M. Stevens read greetings from Miss Mary Desha of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Equal Pay for Equal Work, and Mrs. Ellen Campbell reported for the Domestic Expense Committee, which dealt with what the speaker called "the cradle of life—the home."

Mrs. Florence E. Baker, the first National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, emphasized the need of patriotic lessons in the homes of the country.

Miss Annie White Johnson spoke for the Committee on Dress.

"The committee," said Miss Johnson, "does not champion a movement which seeks to destroy the aesthetic sense, neither do we undervalue the importance of tasteful and becoming dress. We would clothe women, not less beautifully, but more artistically; not less carefully, but with the minimum of expenditure consonant with success in the way of time, money, and nervous strength."

TO REDUCE BANK CAPITAL.

Savings Banks Think Boston National Banks Should Pay Better Dividends.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—A meeting of representatives of Massachusetts savings banks was held yesterday, to take steps to secure a reduction in Boston National bank capital.

The savings banks of Massachusetts hold stock to the amount of over $10,000,000 in Boston National banks, and they are at the head of a movement to secure better returns on their investment by means of reducing the bank capital of Boston in the hope of getting larger dividend returns and increasing the price of Boston bank stocks.

At the meeting, at which eighty savings bank people were present, a committee was appointed, and authorized to "take such steps as may seem best toward the consolidation, liquidation, and reduction of the capital stock of such National banks in the City of Boston as, after examination, it may be deemed desirable."

This committee will confer with the Directors of some of the Boston National banks, and will report to the savings banks the result of its investigations. In the meantime, the savings banks are asked to withhold giving proxies to the National banks for the annual meetings until the report of the committee is received.

Supreme Court at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 4.—The December term of the Supreme Court will begin next Monday. Justice William J. Gaynor will preside. There are 156 cases on the calendar. Four murderers are to be tried. They are John Henry Barker, colored; James C. Wickes, colored, and two Italians, Nicholas Masscolina and Francisco Gugleomo, alias Williams.

Anti-Gold-Clause Bill Defeated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4.—The bill in the Senate making it unlawful to make contracts payable in gold was defeated to-day by a vote of 20 to 9. The Senate is composed of 22 Democrats, 10 Populists, and 1 Republican.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW ENGLAND, threatening weather, with local showers, probably clearing in southern portion, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, fair in southern, local showers, followed by fair in northern portion, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer during the day, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair and warmer, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, warmer in southern portion, southerly to westerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, and TENNESSEE, fair, and slightly warmer, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except on the lakes, local showers and generally cloudy weather, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, probably local showers in extreme northern portions, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local snows, generally cloudy, colder in northern portion, fresh and brisk variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN snow, colder, brisk northerly winds. WISCONSIN, threatening weather and local snow, colder in northern portion, light to fresh variable winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, light snows and threatening weather, variable winds. KANSAS, generally fair, continued warm, westerly winds during the day. NEBRASKA, generally fair, colder Saturday night, westerly winds. IOWA, increasing cloudiness, local showers in northeast portion, probably colder Saturday night, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair in western, local snows in eastern portion, colder Saturday night, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, light snows, easterly winds becoming variable. COLORADO, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly to westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, local snows in northern portion, fair in southern portion, colder Saturday night, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie and on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and at Duluth.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...7:08|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets...5:14

HIGH WATER DEC. 5.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
7:31 A. M.	7:54 A. M.	9:48 A. M.
8:06 P. M.	8:26 P. M.	10:15 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Euclid	St. Lucia	Nov. 27
Excelsior	New Orleans	Nov. 29
Irrawaddy	Port Spain	Nov. 25
Mantinea	Barry	Nov. 14
Massilia	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Menemsha	Swansea	Nov. 20
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 30
New York	Southampton	Nov. 28
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 24
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 29
Tallahassee	Savannah	Dec. 1
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Nov. 20
Umbria	Liverpool	Nov. 28

SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

British Queen	Amsterdam	Nov. 23
Edam	Amsterdam	Nov. 24
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 28
Oceana	Hull	Nov. 22

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Bovic	Liverpool	Nov. 27
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Fulda	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Graphic	Hartlepool	Nov. 28
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 25
Ontario	London	Nov. 28
Orizaba	Havana	Dec. 3
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 1

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

California	Havre	Nov. 26
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 24
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 28
State of California	Greenock	Nov. 28

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 2
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Mississippi	London	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Glasgow	Nov. 27
Spree	Bremen	Dec. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Galileo	Dec. 5	Pern'b'co & Rio	301 Prod. Ex.
Adirondack	Dec. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Dec. 5	Jeremie	24 State St.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Matinea	Dec. 5	Newcastle	22 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Tallahassee	Dec. 5	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Dec. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Cherokee	Dec. 5	Jacks'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
El Dorado	Dec. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Dec. 5	Hull	22 State St.
Leona	Dec. 5	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Dec. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Oregon	Dec. 5	Naples	61 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Dec. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Dec. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Iroquois	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
New York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
San Marcos	Dec. 9	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
El Paso	Dec. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Dec. 11	Charleston	Pier 20 E. R.
Rio Grande	Dec. 11	Brunswick	Pier 35 E. R.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Ontario	Dec. 12	London	22 State St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Creole	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Dec. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	351 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Friday, Dec. 4.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Halifax Dec. 1, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Kjorland, Caibarien Nov. 20, Sagua 22d, Matanzas 23d, and Gibara 27th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Catenia, (Ger.,) Matteo, Santos Nov. 6, Rio Janeiro 10th, and Bahia 14th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz Nov. 19, Tuxpan 20th, Tampico 22d, Campeachy 25th, Progreso 26th, and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James F. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Trieste Dec. 19, Venice 24th, Patras 28th, Kalamata Nov. 8, Catania 10th, and Gibraltar 17th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Kingston Nov. 26, with fruit and one passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Alderley, (Br.,) Capt. Nichols, Sourabaya Sept. 6, Panarukan 14th, Colombo Oct. 1, Aden 14th, Suez 22d, Algiers Nov. 2, St. Michaels 12th and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 3, with sugar to order; vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Page, Hull Nov. 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Cuba, (Nor.,) Bernholdt, Black River Nov. 23, Milk River 24th, and Kingston 25th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 4, 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, light air, hazy.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, for Brunswick; Albano, for Hamburg, via Newport News; Manitoba, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.; Armenia, for Hamburg; Eiffel Tower, for South Africa; Benmohr, for Singapore and Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York Nov. 24 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New York Nov. 25 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New York Nov. 22 for Stettin, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New York Nov. 22 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York Nov. 20 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Vasconganda, (Br.,) Capt. Shearer, sld. from Demerara for New York Dec. 1.

SS Ardova sld. from Dantzic for New York Dec. 2.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Movilla for New York to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Rhodora, (Br.,) sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Cadet, (Br.,) Capt. Cote, from New York Oct. 25, via Norfolk, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York Nov. 21, arr. at London to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New York Nov. 18 for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York Nov. 20, arr. at London to-day.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlemann, for New York from Baltimore, sld. from Bremerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at midnight yesterday.

SS Persia, Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:15 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia, (letters must be directed "per Normannia,") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Macduff, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1896.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE RIDERS.

Preserve your health by wearing **Perforated Chamois or Buckskin Underwear**; for ladies and gentlemen. A thorough protection against COLDS, RHEUMATISM, PNEUMONIA, ETC.

D.C.HALL&CO.

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Send for illustrated circular. For sale by all leading Dry Goods Houses.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Bevies of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p

VON LUETZOW CONFESSES

TELLS THE STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE BERLIN SCANDAL.

Says He Thought Bieberstein Inspired the Charges Against Eulenberg —Major Tausch Involved.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Baron von Luetzow, one of the five editors on trial for libeling Count von Eulenberg, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, through his advocate, has made what purports to be a full confession.

He declares that Leckert, one of the defendants, supplied the material for the article against Count Botho von Eulenberg, Leckert alleging that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, inspired the article. When von Luetzow told Major von Tausch, Commissioner of the Detective Police, that the Foreign Minister had inspired the article, Major Tausch was delighted, because of the personal animosity he entertained for Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. He said he intended to communicate the whole story to Count Philip von Eulenberg, the German Ambassador to Austria, with the view of convincing him that the Foreign Minister was conspiring with members of Emperor William's circle. His object was to induce Count Philip to tell Emperor William about the alleged conspiracy and so ruin Baron Marschall von Bieberstein.

Major Tausch notified Count Philip that important information was awaiting him. Count Philip replied that he would soon be in Berlin, when he would confer with him. Later, when the Foreign Office moved energetically concerning the articles, Major Tausch was compelled to arrest Luetzow, but promised to shield him. It was Major Tausch who induced Luetzow to procure the forged document mentioned in yesterday's proceedings, purporting to be a receipt for 50 marks given by Herr Kukutsch, belonging to the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office, who was falsely accused of having furnished certain articles that had been published. Luetzow declares that he did not write this receipt himself.

The confession deals with the allegations that Major Tausch intrigued against Baron von Koeller, ex-Minister of the Interior, involving charges against Herren Hammann and Eckert, besides Herr Kukutsch. Luetzow declares that he was compelled to obey Major Tausch, as he was depending upon him for a livelihood, receiving from him 200 marks monthly. Major Tausch threatened to stop the payment of this money if he refused to oblige him.

The reading of the confession caused a great sensation in the courtroom.

Major Tausch, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the witness stand. He admitted some of the statements contained in the confession and entered into lengthy explanations of others. Some of them he denied in toto, including the one relative to the forgery of the receipt.

During the giving of this testimony the Judge warned Major Tausch to remember that he was on his oath, lest he incur a sentence of penal servitude.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was recalled. He explained the reasons why the Foreign Office ceased four years ago to employ the political police, and added:

"The police may employ what agents they please, but when they have the effrontery to slander me and the Foreign Office officials, I must have recourse to publicity to brand such doings."

This declaration caused another sensation. The court adjourned after the evidence of the Foreign Minister had been given.

Interest in the case has been greatly increased by to-day's revelations, and it is thought that persons in high Court circles will be shown to have been concerned in the intrigues against State officials. The greatest interest is now centred in what Count Philip von Eulenberg will have to say on the subject.

At the trial the Public Prosecutor stated that he had instituted criminal proceedings against Baron von Luetzow upon charges of forgery and fraud.

The charge of forgery grew out of the testimony given by Herr Kukutsch, a member of the Press Bureau, yesterday, in which the witness accused Luetzow of forging a receipt for the sum of 50 marks, which, he alleged, he had paid Kukutsch for writing certain articles, and the charge of fraud is also involved in the matter of the incriminating articles, which Luetzow falsely declared were written by Kukutsch.

FIERCE GALE ON THE CHANNEL.

The Historic Pier at Brighton Swept Away.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A southeast gale prevails on the English Channel and the North Sea, and a tremendous sea is running.

Many casualties have been reported. The historic chain-pier at Brighton, which was erected in 1823, has been demolished. The pier was damaged in a recent storm, and there was some talk of taking it down. It was reported at the time that a number of Americans intended to purchase it and erect it at one of the seaside resorts in the United States.

One of the Ostend packet boats was thrown violently by a heavy sea against the pier at Dover, and in the excitement occasioned by the collision narrowly escaped going on the rocks.

Armenian Relief Work at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Faculty, undergraduates, and townspeople turned out almost in a body to-night to attend a meeting to express sympathy with the Armenian sufferers. President Patton of the university presided. The Rev. Frederick D. Green, late of Van, Armenia, and Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, made an address. Mr. Green told of the missionary work in Armenia and of the atrocities of the Turks. The meeting was also addressed by several of the undergraduates. A collection was taken up, and almost every one in the hall gave something. It is not known how much was collected, as the receipts have not been counted.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1 and 2 will be observed as close holidays in the Liverpool cotton market.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.—The bubonic plague which has been prevalent among the natives here, with fatal effect in a majority of cases, has now spread to the Europeans, several of whom have died from the disease.

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—Another of the Chilean thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers, the Captain Munos Gamero, built by the Laird's, has been tested, making an average of 30.42 knots an hour on the official trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Consul General Murguiondo of Uruguay has received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Montevideo advising him that the threatened revolution in that country is unimportant. In the opinion of the Consul General the affair is entirely over by this time.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens stating that the Porte recently demanded that M. Gennadius, the Greek Consul at Canea, Crete, be recalled, basing the demand on the ground that the Consul was abetting the Christians in their opposition to the Turks. Greece refused to accede to the demand.

Dr. Leonard J. Sanford Gravely Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Dr. Leonard J. Sanford of this city, one of the best-known physicians of Connecticut, was seized with heart disease Monday and is lying critically ill. Dr. Sanford has been for many years a prominent professor in the Yale Medical School.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Many striking novelties for Christmas.

Quaint Corner Chairs, $5.06

PRESIDENT CHEESEMAN DEAD.

He Had Done Much to Advance the Interests of Liberia.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Joseph James Cheeseman, President of Liberia, died Nov. 11, and Vice President Coleman was inaugurated as President two days later.

The first Administration of President Cheeseman began in 1892, and it was so satisfactory to the people that Cheeseman was re-elected in 1894, and again in 1896. He was the eighth President of the Liberian Republic and was one of the two native-born Presidents. The first six incumbents of the Chief Executive office were immigrants from the United States.

President Cheeseman was born in 1844. He was a man of considerable education and capacity. He was known to many persons in this country as an upright, honorable, and progressive Executive. One year ago a writer in the American Colonization Society's magazine Liberia, said: "President Cheeseman's Administration has given to the republic an unprecedented stimulus. He has taken a personal interest in all departments of society—agricultural, commercial, educational, and religious. All have received his active support and encouragement. He placed the military on a better footing than he found it, and he began the task of creating a navy suitable to the coast-wise exigencies."

In 1893, President Cheeseman had occasion to use his army to suppress a rebellion among the natives in the southern part of the republic. Although the trouble was finally settled, the Government troops were severely beaten in one engagement at Rock Town. It was during President Cheeseman's first Administration that Mrs. Martha Hicks, a wealthy resident of Liberia, journeyed to England in behalf of her people and was graciously received by Queen Victoria.

THE KAISER ADVISES OFFICERS.

Says They Should Better Not Antagonize Civilians.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Hanover Anzeiger says that the Emperor paid a visit last evening to the Hanover Riding School, where he addressed the young officers.

His Majesty deplored the act of Lieut. Baron von Brusewitz, who a short time ago avenged an insult by running a civilian through with his sword in a café at Carlsruhe, and cautioned the officers against doing anything to create antagonism between the officers' corps and the civilian class.

Anyhow, he said, officers should better not show any feeling of antagonism toward civilians.

VACHERON IS ACQUITTED.

Not Identified as the Man Who Received a Bribe.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Ex-Assemblyman Vacheron of Queens County was this evening acquitted of the charge of accepting a bribe while the Hudson River ice-harvesting bill was before the Assembly in April, 1895.

The prosecution to-day made a second attempt to get Iceman Best to identify Vacheron as the man to whom he paid money at Keeler's Hotel on the day when it was charged that Vacheron accepted the bribe. This attempt failed, and the State rested its case after establishing the fact that money was paid to some one in the manner set forth in the charge against Vacheron.

Mr. Stanchfield then summed up for the defense. He said the prosecution had in no way connected Vacheron with the man to whom Best paid the money. At the hour it was claimed the man Best was introduced to at Keeler's had gone to an Albany bank with Best and President Harden of the Castleton National Bank to get the two-thousand-dollar check cashed, Vacheron was in attendance at the Assembly session, as was shown by roll calls on the House records. Again, Best said the man to whom he paid the money had a beard, while Vacheron never wore a beard, as was proved.

The jury was out only ten minutes when it brought in a verdict of not guilty.

"DYNAMITE DICK" KILLED.

He Was the Last Member of a Gang of Indian Territory Desperadoes.

ORLANDO, Indian Territory, Dec. 4.—A man hunt that has been in progress since last September, when "Bill" Doolin and "Dick" Coulson, alias "Dynamite Dick," escaped from the Guthrie jail, ended in an encounter to-day near Kildare, in which "Dynamite Dick" was killed and "Ben" Cravens, another member of the gang of outlaws, was wounded.

The pursuing posse came upon the two unexpectedly near Kildare at 8 o'clock this morning and opened fire. "Dynamite Dick" was shot and mortally wounded, and Cravens surrendered after receiving a shot in the right arm.

There are rewards aggregating $1,000 for the capture of "Dynamite Dick," who is guilty of half a dozen murders, and $300 is offered for the arrest of Cravens.

It is hinted that Cravens, being tired of the chase, had given information of his chief's movements and is to be dealt with lightly.

The death of "Dynamite Dick" removes the last of the gang of desperadoes that have terrorized the settlers in the Territory since its first settlement.

Laundryman's Queue Burned Off.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—The laundry of Won Lung of 108 South Park Street was destroyed by fire to-night. All of the shirts, collars, and cuffs in the place were burned. Won Lung attempted to save his joss and some other things, and in doing so his queue caught fire and was burned off up to his head. He beat himself about his head and breast, and it was more than an hour before he could be partly pacified.

Worden's Execution Postponed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 4.—Gov. Budd will to-morrow issue a reprieve to Salter D. Worden, postponing the date of his execution from Dec. 18 to June 4. Worden was sentenced to be hanged for complicity in the wrecking of a Southern Pacific train carrying Federal troops, near Sacramento, during the great railroad strike of 1894. President Cleveland recently wrote a letter in his behalf.

Woman Miser Robbed of $11,000.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 4.—At the little town of New St. Louis, about twenty miles south of Superior, Mrs. Mitiliti Dabney, an old woman who has always been looked upon as a miser, was robbed of $11,000 hidden under the floor. Mrs. Dabney lived in seclusion.

Newfoundland's Public Debt.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Dec. 4.—The purchase of the Newfoundland Railway by the Government will bring the public debt up to $19,000,000, $95 per head of the population.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

—11:45 P. M., Dec. 3—317 Alexander Avenue; H. B. Chercy, drug store; damage, $28.

—12:45 A. M.—412 East Seventy-third Street; Antonio Bachevol, tenement; damage, $100.

8:40 A. M.—2 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; dwelling of Arthur Kohn; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—92 Essex Street; Hannah Schuast, tenement; damage trifling.

—11:50 A. M.—1,116 First Avenue; no damage.

—3:15 P. M.—3 Minetta Lane; Lugel Rounel; damage, $15.

—3:45 P. M.—326 East Twenty-seventh Street; H. C. Hoyler; damage, $100.

—6:25 P. M.—59 Madison Street; P. J. Diver Association; damage, $400.

—7:10 P. M.—Between Seventh and Eighth Streets, William's Bridge; Patrick McAnaney; no damage.

—7:15 P. M.—175 Suffolk Street; Hyman Stein; damage trifling.

HAS AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Jewelry Store Clerk Tells an Exciting Story of a Robbery.

Michael McLaughlin is employed in Morris Forgotston's jewelry store, at 1,142 Broadway, as a clerk. Last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, McLaughlin hurried into the West Thirtieth Street Station House and told Sergt. Tims a weird tale of an attempt that had been made to rob the store and blow him up. With trembling hands he produced from his pocket a green box, 2 by 6 inches, which was done up in brown paper, and, placing it upon the desk, declared that he believed it contained a bomb.

McLaughlin told the Sergeant with many gasps for breath that shortly before 10 o'clock he was alone in the store when a heavily built man about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with light red hair, and wearing a peajacket, entered and asked to be shown a diamond ring. He took a ring valued at $85 and rushed from the place. When McLaughlin started after him the stranger threw the green box into the store, after lighting a fuse. McLaughlin extinguished the fuse, but while he was doing so the robber got away.

At the station house the box was found to contain a piece of steam pipe 1½ inches in diameter and 4½ inches in length. The fust was run into one end of the pipe. The pipe was filled with some stuff resembling powder. In the box were also a number of tenpenny nails. The box was a green pasteboard affair, sewed with black thread. On one end was printed "One dozen rules, No. 35."

Late last night the bomb was opened and examined by an expert, and was found to contain about ten grains of ordinary gunpowder, which, the expert said, would not kill any one, but would probably scatter the nails around a little.

SHIPS THAT MET THE GALE.

Some of Those from the South Are Overdue Here.

Incoming vessels from the South report having encountered the full force of the storm which was expected to reach New York Thursday, but swerved off into the ocean before it reached this part of the coast.

The Clyde Line steamship Seminole, which left Charleston Monday, and was due here Wednesday, had not been reported last night, and was, therefore, two days overdue. The Cherokee of the same line, which left the following day, had also failed to put in an appearance up to a late hour last night.

The Savannah Line steamship Tallahassee, which left Savannah Dec. 1, and was due here Thursday, has also not been reported.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia arrived yesterday, two days late, from Havana. She ran into the gale off Charleston, the day before the Cherokee left there. Her master, Capt. McIntosh, reported that the wind blew a terrific gale from the northeast, and continued three days. There were high confused head seas, and as the Vigilancia had little cargo, she exposed a high freeboard to the full force of wind and sea and could make but little headway.

The Panama Railroad steamship Finance, which arrived late yesterday from Colon, had bad weather throughout the voyage, which began Nov. 25. She faced a norther from Colon to Watling's Island. Then she struck the northeaster, on Dec. 1, the wind hauling to east and southeast, and, after a lull, backing to northeast again, with increased force, and compelling the Finance to heave to for twenty-four hours.

UNDER REPUBLICAN DISCIPLINE

Election District Organizations That Did Not Do Their Duty.

The Republican County Committee held a special meeting last night at its headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street, for the purpose of reinstating certain election district organizations.

There is a provision in the constitution of the committee by which any election district organization which fails to vote more than the number of names it has on its enrollment shall forfeit its authority. In the recent election, the vote for Black for Governor was made the test, and 101 of these organizations failed to get out as many votes in their districts as they had names enrolled. In a number of cases the difference was only a few votes, and the committee decided to reinstate all who came very near the requirement. After an examination last night, twenty-nine of the organizations that had lost their standing were reinstated. Seventy-two have forfeited their rights, and new organizations will be made in that many election districts of this city.

Two District Captains, B. F. Lynch and Charles Pfeiffer, were suspended for one year because they supported independent candidates.

No Action on Brooklyn's Gas.

The Aldermanic Gas and Electricity Committee held a special meeting in the Council Chamber, Brooklyn, last night, to consider the long-delayed gas contract with the Union Gas Company. Alderman Leich presided. All the members of the committee were present, as well as a majority of the Board of Aldermen. Gen. James Jourdan and Lawyer Alfred Britton were present to represent the company. The committee, as usual, indulged in considerable discussion, but adjourned without taking action.

Annual Dinner of a Medical School.

The fourth annual dinner of the New York School of Clinical Medicine was held last night at Morello's, on West Twenty-ninth Street. William S. Gottheil presided.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Quebec, Dec. 4.—The Drummondville Lumber Company's saw mill at Riverdale was burned to-day. Loss, $30,000; fairly insured.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 4.—The flour mill at Cedar Grove, owned by Frederick Mackey, was burned this morning, together with considerable grain. Loss estimated at $7,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4.—Fire this morning burned the hardware supply store of T. M. Roberts, on Nicolette Avenue. The loss on stock was about $50,000, and on building, $20,000; fully insured.

BELVEDERE, N. J., Dec. 4.—A large flour mill near Cedar Grove, owned by William Mackey, caught fire from a defective flue this morning and was totally destroyed. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The office of the United States Leather Company at Fine, St. Lawrence County, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with some valuable records. The building was well insured.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—The town of Flippin, twelve miles west of here, was almost wiped out by fire last night. Four stores, the Post Office, the village hotel, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, furniture factory, and a number of residences were burned. Loss, $30,000; little insurance.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 4.—At a late hour last night a fire started in the St. James Hotel, at Tullahoma, Tenn. The hotel and four business houses, including the First National Bank of Tullahoma, were destroyed. The loss on buildings alone is about $15,000, covered in the main by insurance.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 4.—A disastrous fire took place at East Corinth between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the paint shop of Charles Morrowes, and burned the blacksmith's shop of Luther Morrowes, a block owned by Charles E. Edmunds, the Post Office, F. C. Mill's general store, H. P. Haynes's lawyer office, a flat occupied by E. Seavy, the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, and the millinery and dry goods store of the Misses Cochrane. The loss is $10,000. There is no insurance except on the stock, all of which was saved.

LIGONIER, Penn., Dec. 4.—Fire broke out in Myers, Clifford & Son's store, in the Vanmar Block, last night, destroying the entire block, including W. W. Murdock's jewelry store, Fowler's hardware store, Beatty's barber's shop, McClun's harness store, and the residence of Frank Hartman. The adjoining hardware store of L. B. Weller, residence of M. M. Marker, the Market Block, on Main Street, in which was located Mrs. Emma Marker's millinery store, the office of the Ligonier Echo, and the Post Office, were also destroyed. Marker & Sons' general store, a large brick building on the opposite side of Main Street, was so badly damaged that both building and contents will be a total loss. The losses aggregate $50,000, on which there is about $25,000 insurance. William Carnes was badly hurt by a falling building.

McKinley to a Canadian.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—John Leith Councill, Captain of the Toronto Varsity Football Club and the champion half back of Canada, to-day received from Major McKinley, President-elect of the United States, his photograph and a friendly note in the Major's handwriting. The letter refers to Councill's great prowess as a football player, and says a good word in general about young Canadians.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—10:30, communion and reception of members; Address by pastor, 3:45 Pleasant Hour Bible Class, Commander Ballington Booth and staff. 8, sermon, "Africa for Christ," Bishop J. C. Hartzell, D. D., LL. D. Combined choirs. Monday address, Mrs. George H. McGrew. Tuesday, farewell reception to Bishop Hartzell. Bishops Andrews and Walden, Drs. Leonard and Palmer, Mr. Cornell, and others will participate. A good service in the temple every night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Inspiration"; at 4 P. M., a meeting on behalf of the Hampton Institute. Addresses will be made by the Principal, Rev. Dr. Fussell, and the Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Turner. The Hampton Quartet of Colored Students will sing plantation melodies. Evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Mr. Thomas Davidson will resume his weekly lectures in the Chantry on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject for December and January: "The Prometheus of Aeschylus—An Historical and Philosophical Study of Greek Religion and Drama." For February and March: "The Philosophy and History of Mysticism." Circulars on application to the Rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin 3 P. M. Addresses by Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky. Subject: "The New Woman and the Old Man." Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist; Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President. Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY will be held on Sunday, Dec. 6, in the afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 12th St., at 4 P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., Rev. W. T. Elsing, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge.

In the evening another service will be held in the Rutgers Riverside Church 73d St. and Boulevard, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be given by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., Rev. Antonio Arrighi, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge. All friends of city evangelization who are interested in work of the kind the City Mission is doing are invited to attend. They will hear stirring reports of what has been done during the past year. The churches that are under the care of the City Mission are situated as follows: Olivet Memorial Church, 63 2d St., where services in English, German, and Armenian are conducted. The De Witt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington St., where preaching is had in English and German, and where there are special services for Jews and for the Chinese. The Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St., where the Gospel is preached in English and in Italian. 17 St. Mark's Place, Mission to the Jews. In these churches there are kindergartens, gymnasiums, reading rooms, and all needed appliances for efficient work among the people. Over three thousand children are in the Sunday schools, and many more are reached indirectly by the various instrumentalities that are at work.

President, MORRIS K. JESUP.
Vice Presidents, ALEXANDER MAITLAND.
Secretary, AMBROSE K. ELY.
Treasurer, STEPHEN BAKER.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—Sunday, 3:45 P. M., address by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D. Special music by Miss Adelaide Allen, soprano, and William Lawrence, violinist. Men invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Character of Nature," (continued;) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor introduces Deacon Pachayan of St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, who abjures Roman Catholicism and embraces Protestantism.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Public worship at 11 A. M., preaching at 8 P. M.; subject, "Counterfeit Conversion." Song service, 7:45. Sincere welcome to strangers.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, Dec. 6, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. Mac Arthur preaches morning. Evening subject, "Americanism, Humanity, Religion versus Spanish Atrocities in Cuba"; on "Divine Voices in Current Events."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AVE. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, Dec. 6th, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Choral Service, with Sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion immediately after the morning service. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Good Citizen," a service in memory of William F. Steinway. Evening, Andrew Jackson and the spoils system.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service and holy communion at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited. Weekday services on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "The Heart of the Master." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Kirkus.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "The Church and Business Men." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor; Lord's supper and reception of members at 11; sermon by the pastor at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor; Lord's supper and reception of members at 10:30; sermon at 7:45; topic, "What If I Had but Seven Days to Live? The Agnostic's Answer."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"The Hidden Manna," communion service, and at 8 P. M., topic—"A Sure Welcome."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

DEEPER SPIRITUAL TRUTHS TAUGHT ON the Second Coming of Christ and Israel's faith, Cooper Union, Room 22, 3:30 P. M. Come.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22e Rue Ouest. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ¼ du matin et a 7h. ½ du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Cordial welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Morning subject: "Acquainted with Grief." Evening: "Pictures of God." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services at 11 A. M. The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., of Newark will officiate at 4 o'clock, and Rev. John Watson, D. D., of Liverpool at 8 P. M., who will address students and college men.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Five Years in the 'Old First.'"
4 P. M., The City Mission.
Dr. Schauffler, Mrs. Bainbridge, and Mr. Elsing will speak.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., COMMUNION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. 8 P. M., SERMON BY THE PASTOR.
WEDNESDAY EVE., PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH St.—The second of two missionary meetings in interest of City Mission Society, Sunday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preside. Brief addresses by Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, Major Avery D. Andrews, Police Commissioner, and others.

MADISON AVENUE-METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion; 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Mercy of Hell"; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 58d St.)—11 A. M., Communion and reception of members; 8 P. M., Dr. Thompson on "The Danger of Doubt." Seats free.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson. Service, 10:45, 7:30, and every night.

MR. MOODY'S
LAST WEEK IN COOPER UNION.
MORNING SUBJECTS:
Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 7-8, at 10 o'clock,
THE RETURN OF OUR LORD.
Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 9-10, at 10 o'clock,
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.
Friday, Dec. 11, at 10,
WALKING WITH GOD.
Afternoons, Monday to Friday, inclusive, at 2:30,
PREACHING THE GOSPEL.
MR. SANKEY WILL SING.

Moody and Sankey
meetings continue at Cooper Union next week, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. daily. Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday afternoon at 3 and overflow meeting Dr. MacArthur's church and Central Presbyterian Church.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., Rev. S. S. SEWARD, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject, "Conviction of Righteousness."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., n. e. corner 78d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John D. Bushnell. At 11 A. M., Communion; at 8 P. M., a service of sacred song; subject, "Thoughts of Heaven."

(REV. THOMAS DIXON) IN THE ACADEMY of Music at 11 A. M.—New series of sermons on the burning question of "Socialism." Evening services postponed; watch further notices.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.—Preaching by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor Emeritus. The seventieth anniversary of the New York City Mission and Tract Society will take place at 8 P. M. Speakers: Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., Rev. Antonio Arrighi, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday service: Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will preach in the morning and Dr. McGrew at night. Sittings free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 6, 1896, there will be a special musical exercise in connection with Prof. Felix Adler's concluding address on Worship. Exercises to begin promptly at 11:15 o'clock. All interested are invited.

THE REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, D. D., will preach at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, East 74th St. and Park Av., tomorrow, at 11 A. M.

TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Carnegie Hall	2,600 Seats
Carnegie Lyceum	650 "
Chamber Music Hall	350 "
Chapter Room	300 "
Parlors	150 "

SHELDON & BARRY, 883 Seventh Av.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 46th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

WINTER RESORTS.

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GA.
Under management of its first proprietor. Best hotel in Thomasville. Rooms unequaled in any Southern house. Table and service the very best. Game preserve of 10,000 acres. Country Club of select membership; Northern visitors welcome. Golf, Pigeon Shoots, and all fashionable sports. Miles of Bicycle paths through pine forests. The climate and roads of Thomasville are unsurpassed.
Opens in January. } URIAH WELCH, Manager. Proctor C. Welch, Asst. Mgr.
New York City address, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.
Saturday next, at 11 A. M., free French Comedy. Saturday next, at 12, German Lecture.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 86th and 88th Streets, New York.

FARMER KNEW HIS HORSE

BY THIS MEANS A FRAUD IN RACING WAS DETECTED.

Case of the Gray Pacer Charley P. Before the Trotting Association's Board of Review—A Number of Men Are Punished.

The case of the gray pacer known on the New England trotting tracks as Charley P., but out West as George B., was investigated by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at its session in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

Charley P. proved to be one of the most notorious "ringers" that has come to the attention of trotting men for several years, and all who have been found parties to the fraud have been punished.

At the meeting at Dover, N. H., in September, 1894, a gray pacing gelding known there as Charles P. won a race so easily that many who saw the race were suspicious. He next appeared at Franklin Park, Boston, and again won very easily in 2:19¼. Charles Dana Palmer, a member of the Board of Review, thought the race looked so much like a fraud that he asked for an investigation. He was very much surprised that the owners were able to produce papers showing the history of the pacer, and giving his sire as Killbuck Tom.

Charley P. went over the New England circuit for two years, won about $5,000, and took a mark of 2:12½.

At the meeting at Mystic Park, Boston, last Summer, an old farmer from Ohio recognized the gelding as one he had raised and known as George B., with a 2:20¾ mark taken at the Dayton Fair two years ago. After that it was an easy matter for the trotting men to trace the fraud.

J. A. M. House of Wyoming, Ohio, and R. Varwig, alias Warrock, alias Charles Peabody, of Carthage, Ohio, were expelled. They began the fraud by bringing the gelding East and entering him in a race under a wrong name. Clarence S. Clark and J. G. Walcott, who owned the pacer in 1894, were suspended until their unlawful winnings had been returned. W. F. Bowler, the driver, proved that he had nothing to do with the fraud, and the case against him was dismissed.

J. Fitzgerald and John Ramsey were suspended until they had refunded their winnings, and the cases against J. P. Sanborn of Suffield, Conn., and Charles Weber of Philadelphia were continued until the next meeting of the board, they being in the meantime suspended.

C. F. Kilborn of Bridgeton, N. J., had a queer case before the board. He appealed from a decision of the judges at a meeting held at the Capital City Driving Park, at Concord, N. H. The race was a free-for-all, and took place on July 4. Charley P. won the first heat, Charley P. and Gil Curry made a dead heat in the second, and Charley P. won the third. Then the judges ruled out all the other horses. The board decided that the race was not finished, and ordered the money refunded.

B. J. Seery of Fleetwood had a case against the New Jersey State Agricultural Society of Newark. He was fined for not starting a horse of his that was entered. He proved that the entry was a forgery, and, of course, won his case.

The day was taken up chiefly in investigating small cases, many of which were appeals from the decisions of the judges. In the majority of the cases these decisions were sustained. The National Trotting Association had a case against the Franklin County Agricultural Association of Malone, N. Y. The officials allowed J. F. Fullerton of Grand Forks, N. D., a suspended driver, to take part in a race. The association was fined $100, and the officers are suspended until the fine is paid.

J. F. Smith, Philadelphia; J. S. Steel, Calvert, Md.; R. H. Strode, Winchester, Penn.; H. Hess, Fair Hill, Md., and J. F. Fullerton of Grand Forks, N. D., were each fined $50 for driving without a license.

A number of small "ringers" were brought to the attention of the board. E. W. Spear of Worcester, Mass., R. Maynard of Athol, Mass., and N. Maynard of Moore's Corner, Mass., were expelled for entering Tim C. as Ned S. H. C. Newark of Dover, N. J., fraudulently entered the bay gelding Ivanhoe, 2:27¼, in the 2:30 class. He was expelled. J. B. Ersk'ne of Colbrook, N. H., was expelled, and W. L. Darling of the same place suspended, for racing Duchess O'Neil, 2:12¼, as Lady Goshen.

A. S. Cook and T. B. Cook of Binghamton, J. O'Dogherty and W. Ward of Andover, Mass., M. L. Page of Salem, Mass., A. U. Haroux of Lawrence, Mass., C. H. Camp of Apalachin, N. Y., at the Lawrence Driving Park, raced Baby Boy, 2:13¾, as Hardy. The Cooks were suspended, the case against Page dismissed, and the others were expelled.

The board will meet to-day and finish the work laid out for this meeting.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL DINNER.

Delegates of Harvard and Yale Presented Congratulations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The members of the Princeton football team were banqueted to-night at the Princeton Inn by the alumni of the university. The walls were hung with the college colors, and the tables decorated with mementos calculated to preserve the memory of triumphs over Harvard and Yale.

The central table, at which the members of the team were seated, was adorned by a centrepiece of a tiger bearing on his back the trophy football won by Princeton on Nov. 21. At the other tables were about twenty-five prominent alumni of the college.

James W. Alexander, '50, of New York was toastmaster. James R. Sheffield of Yale and Joseph H. Sears of Harvard were present, bearing the congratulations of the vanquished teams to the victorious Tigers eleven. Robert Garrett, '77, president of the Gridiron Club of Washington, and A. H. Joline, '70, of New York spoke on behalf of the alumni.

Among the graduates present were Prof. H. F. Osborn, '77, of Columbia College; Job Hedges, '84, of New York; Charles E. Green, '60; C. C. Cuyler, '79; Alexander Moffat, '84, and Tracey Harris.

Garrett Cochran of Williamsport, Penn., was unanimously re-elected Captain of the team for next season. He was opposed to a re-election, but was finally persuaded to accept.

The New Cycling Association.

A meeting of the special committee appointed to formulate plans for reorganizing the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was held last evening at the Hotel Bartholdi. James O'Neill, Mecca Wheelmen, presided, and announced that twelve clubs had responded to the invitation to send delegates to the new organization. A committee of five was appointed to visit organizations that did not respond to the invitation. This committee will meet at the office of President Brock, 14 Dearborn Street, at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next.

Lecture on Rowing at Columbia.

Manager J. L. Fearing of the Columbia University crew announced yesterday that an illustrated lecture on rowing will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on Monday, Dec. 14. Burr McIntosh of Princeton will give a lecture on "Yale at Henley," illustrated by a large number of lantern slides taken from vantage points along the course. R. C. Lehmann, the famous Leander coach, will give a talk upon "English Rowing Methods."

Bicycle Races at he Garden.

As a curtain raiser to the six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden next week a number of short races will be contested to-night. There will be a mile open race and a half-mile handicap for amateurs, and a mile scratch and half-mile handicap for professionals. A mile match race, best two heats out of three, will be held between "Teddy" Goodman and Jay Eaton. The first race will start at 8 o'clock.

Pillsbury's Simultaneous Chess.

Harry N. Pillsbury will meet all comers simultaneously at chess at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, 201 Montague Street, at 8 o'clock to-night. It is probable that he will be compelled to play twenty-five or thirty games at once.

Golf Games for To-day.

—A golf team match that has attracted considerable attention will be played to-day on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, between that club and the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club.

—A mixed foursome will be played this afternoon on the course of the Westchester Country Club for two silver cups. It is expected that Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the sixteen-year-old woman champion of the United States, will be one of the players. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Miss Anna Sands will also compete.

—The Lakewood golfers will be out in force to-day on their links. The tie-off match will be played for the silver cup given by the club last week for the lowest scratch score in the open handicap. Robert B. Kerr and S. D. Bowers tied at that time at 95 strokes. The first members' handicap will also be played for the silver cup given by the Lakewood Times and Journal. The cup is to be played for every Saturday this month and January, and it will become the property of the member winning it the greatest number of times.

Notes from the Golf Links.

—The Green Committee of the Ardsley Casino has decided to keep the greens open for play all Winter, and there will be a number of informal matches during the season.

—The links of the Morristown Golf Club have been closed for the season, and Weir, the professional, has gone to Pittsburg to take charge of the course of the Allegheny Country Club during the Winter.

—The recent tournament at Van Cortlandt Park was so successful that there is talk of holding a handicap competition Dec. 26 for those who played in the last one. The course will be open for play all Winter.

—The full eighteen-hole course of the Baltusrol Golf Club is practically finished, but the new greens will probably not be used much until next year. When the addition to the clubhouse is finished, it will probably be formally opened by a big open tournament.

—President Kerr of the Lakewood Golf Club says that since the recent tournament, offers of several silver cups have been made. The Lakewood Hotel wants to present one, and if the club could arrange contests for all the cups offered, tournaments would be going on nearly every week.

WOULD SELL YEARLINGS HERE.

William Easton Thinks New York the Only Place for Sales.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—William Easton, who has just closed the most successful sale of thoroughbreds held in Lexington for many years, said to-night that he believes the American thoroughbred breeders would greatly benefit their business by holding all their sales of yearlings in New York City.

He says that New York is not only the metropolis of America, but it is the headquarters for the leading buyers of thoroughbred yearlings. It is a desirable place for Western buyers to visit, and sales should be held each Fall and Spring.

All the buyers of thoroughbred yearlings in the United States, and many in Europe, would be present in person or by representatives, and the competition for the future race horses would be much brisker than it can possibly be with sales conducted all over the country, as at present.

Mr. Easton says the dates of sales should be set at least six months in advance, so that catalogues giving the breeding and description of the youngsters could be carefully prepared in time to reach the most remote buyers. He thinks Lexington the most suitable place to hold stud sales, because it is so close to such a large number of breeding farms.

To-night Lexington's nine banks were served with attachments by the Sheriff warning them not to pay out any money they might hold belonging to William Easton until ordered so to do by the Circuit Court. This is caused by a suit being brought here this afternoon against Easton for $3,000 by the sons of the late E. A. Buck of New York.

In 1892 Easton gave his note to C. F. Emery of Cleveland for $2,400. Emery sold the note to Buck. It bears six per cent. interest. Buck's attorney thinks Easton has over $10,000 in Lexington banks as the result of the thoroughbred sales.

ABSURD STORY OF A "CORNER."

Business Men Point to the Decline in Wheat as a Refutation.

Wheat futures were "hammered down" at the Produce Exchange yesterday, with losses from the close of Thursday's market of 2⅛ in December and 2⅜ in May. December opened at 89¼ to 89⅜, sold to 87⅞, and closed at that price. May opened at 88¼, gained ⅛, fell to 86½, and closed at 86⅝.

The brokers were very merry over a story of a 1,000,000-bushel "corner" in wheat. The deal was attributed to Henry Clews & Co., who denied the connection of the firm with such a project. They explained that customers bought December wheat when the price was low. When, a few days ago, the option was due, the wheat was tendered and received and paid for.

The story had it that there was "consternation" in the market because only 600,000 bushels were "available," while the truth is that there are 7,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply wants hereabout.

"Look at the dial," said President Henry D. McCord. "May wheat 86⅞! Does that look like a 'corner'? These advertised 'corners' in wheat seldom materialize. Who could have so pulled the writers of these stories? Here is a clear 'bear' market instead of a 'corner.' Nonsense!"

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Grain Committee, read one of the "corner" stories and summed up his judgment on it with: "R-o-t, the veriest r-o-t."

OPPOSED TO HIGH BUILDINGS.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department Talks on the Subject.

The Board of Trade and Transportation's Committee on High Buildings listened yesterday afternoon to a short talk by Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department. The Chief declared that he was very strongly opposed to high buildings.

"What would you think of a sixteen-story limit for office buildings?" he was asked.

"Well, that would be fair," was the reply.

The Chief said he believed in a legal limit of the height of buildings, and said that the "sky-scrapers" of New York are not easy places in which to fight fire. He has a very poor opinion of the alleged fire-proof quality of some of them.

He declined to make a detailed statement without preparation, and, at the request of the committee, promised to prepare a paper on high buildings.

The next meeting of the committee will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a number of prominent architects will express their views. The committee is composed of G. Waldo Smith, Richard Deaves, John H. Washburn, Charles T. Wills, and Simon Sterne.

The Mayor Talks from a Box.

Mayor Strong and several members of his family attended a performance of "New York bei Nacht" last night at the Germania Theatre, by special invitation of Director Adolf Philipp. At the close of the third act, former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger stepped on the stage and welcomed the Mayor on behalf of the management of the house. The Mayor responded from his box, and then Director Philipp proposed three cheers for Mr. Strong. These were given by the masqueraders in the Arion ball scene, as well as by the audience.

George Bliss's Will in Texas.

A dispatch from Canton, Texas, yesterday, to the effect that the will of George Bliss of this city had been filed there, was explained yesterday by Robinson, Biddle & Ward, the attorneys for the estate. Mr. Bliss's will made bequests to Yale University, to several hospitals and missions, and it also disposed of lands in Texas. It was to cover the title to these lands that the will was recorded in Canton.

Pawnbroker's Charge Not Usurious.

In an action John Stick, a pawnbroker at 118 Third Avenue, brought in the Fifth District Civil Court against Jacob Samek, for the recovery of twelve cents, for taking extra care of Samek's coat, which the latter had pawned, Judge Goldfogle decided that where a previous agreement was entered upon extra compensation should be given for extra care of goods, such a charge was not usurious, and was legal. Samek was ordered to pay.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

He was a salesman in a toy shop. The customer was preparing for Christmas, and a well-preserved doll's body was to have a new head. "I must have something that will not break," said the woman. "This will be the third head I have bought for this body already, and it is comparatively new." "Well, Madam," replied the clerk, "we have just the thing. This head," taking one from shelves back of the counter, "is non-breakable. I can throw it on the floor and it will not break," and he suited the action to the words. There was an ominous crashing sound as the clerk stooped behind the counter. "You see, Madam," he said, holding in his hand the head of a doll known as the variety called unbreakable. "It sounded very much as though that head broke," said the woman suspiciously. "You see, Madam?" was the clerk's only reply as he still held up to view the perfect head of a doll. The fact that an extra number of "dolls" were stored under the counter at that particular spot was the only thing that saved him the necessity of acknowledging that he had broken the unbreakable doll.

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It has been proved beyond a doubt at the lunch counters started for women up town that they enjoy eating from a bare counter sitting on a high stool. The nearness to Christmas and the cold weather, which has sharpened the appetites, have filled a luncheon room near the shopping district. Women are crowded in together as closely as possible, and from 1 o'clock to 2 there is some one waiting for each seat as soon as it is vacated. The place has been so crowded that women have been forced out and have had recourse to the regular shop counters of the place. A woman wearing an expensive mink cape might have been seen the other day standing and disposing of a cup of coffee and rolls as conveniently as possible under the circumstances; a young girl standing next her was eating an éclair with a cup of chocolate, while a woman in a handsome sealskin cloak was eating pumpkin pie at the other end of the counter. This, notwithstanding the fact that on the floor above was the well-appointed restaurant, with everything necessary in the way of good service. The objection to the restaurant could hardly come from an objection to extra expense, for the women were evidently people of wealth, and the upstairs prices would not vary from those downstairs more than 5 or 10 cents on an order. The only explanation seems to be that women like the idea of a lunch counter, and they will patronize it under any difficulties. These women cannot, as a general thing, be accused of neglecting the substantials in their luncheons. It is seldom that a woman comes in who does not order oysters, chicken, or meat in some form.

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Baby's mamma was waiting to dress her for breakfast, but baby was in no hurry herself. A few moments or half an hour made no difference to her. "Come, baby," said mamma to interest her; "see this gentleman standing out here. He is all ready for his breakfast." "Why, that is not a gentleman, mamma," said baby as she looked; "that is only baby's papa."

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"They have storm doors on a shop up town," says a man, "which I think are arranged very cleverly. To prevent crowding, it is always expected that people will enter a place by the doors at the right on the outside and leave it by the doors on the right on the inside. But women in shopping never do this. They are always in a hurry, and go in or come out by the first door they come to. At this shop the storm doors are arranged so that a woman will not only go in or out the first door she comes to, but at the same time will take the right door. The shop mentioned has a storm porch, which projects quite a distance on to the sidewalk, narrowing as it comes out. On either side of it are two doors, those nearest the building front being marked 'Out' and those furthest out on the sidewalk 'In.' That is where the cleverness of the arrangement comes in. The doors furthest out the women shoppers on the sidewalk come to first, and enter by them. The other doors being nearest the shop on either side, it is quite natural that the women on the inside should go out by them. There is nothing like making the thing you wish people to do easy for them."

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There was one of those accidents on the Third Avenue cable car the other day at which every one smiled except one of the persons concerned, and she seemed to regard it with the utmost indifference. She was a little girl wearing a red dress and a red Tam o' Shanter cap, and she entered the car with her very stout papa. As she took a seat, first she put down one little mittened hand, with the fingers showing through in half a dozen places, to keep a seat for her companion. The car was starting as he reached it, and with one of those irresistible jerks it sent him fair and square into the little girl's lap. She was such a little girl and he was such a big papa, that she could not be seen at all, and it looked as if there might not be much left of her when she came to light again. But papa regained his feet, and the little girl merely shook herself gravely, as though she was quite used to being submerged in that unexpected fashion, and there was not an answering smile on her face as a laugh ran along from one passenger to another.

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The young woman who receives flowers this season will not do so secretly. The delivery boxes for flowers are nearly as brilliant and quite as conspicuous as the blossoms themselves. They are covered with roses in large designs like old-fashioned chintz, and there is no mistaking the contents of one of them.

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People interested in the problem of the sailor who is said to have been swallowed alive by a whale should watch the feeding of the seals at the Marine Aquarium, which will be opened next week. The seal, like the whale, is a warm-blooded animal, and the ease with which either of the two now in the aquarium swallow a whole fish makes the man story with a larger animal, having a larger appetite, look probable. The fish in this case are not alive, but that is only a matter of circumstance. Nell, the larger of the two seals, is not half grown, but, lying on the raised platform at one end of the tank, with her head raised, she will take a whole fish from the hand of the feeder, and, with one slight muscular movement of the throat, after she has opened her mouth, it is gone, and she does not give even so much as a wink of her beautiful eyes.

Four good-sized sea turtles and innumerable varieties of trout, some of which have probably never been exhibited before, are among the latest arrivals at the aquarium.

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The boys' street-cleaning societies this Winter are to be under the charge of a Mr. Miner and David Willard, who is to teach the boys in the Tombs. Both young men are college graduates, the former of Harvard and the latter of Trinity, and the work is to be systematized and enlarged—new societies being formed. Mr. Miner will organize the east side above Houston Street and Mr. Willard below. Great judgment has to be used in the management of these boys' societies. The members retain their interest if their reports are received with due consideration, and the work is as valuable to them as it may be to the city, but overenthusiastic and injudicious labor has to be checked. The reports and complaints of the boys will be received and sifted through the hands of Mr. Miner this year before they are sent to headquarters.

BARBERI CASE NEARLY ENDED.

Defense Finished Yesterday and Prosecution Started on Sur-Rebuttal.

At yesterday's session of the trial of Maria Barberi, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the Board of Directors of the Craig Colony of Epileptics, Geneseo, and professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the Vanderbilt Clinic, testified as an expert on behalf of the defense. He said the defendant was not responsible for the commission of the act. He believed her to have been suffering not from convulsive epilepsy, but from psychical epilepsy, in which, after the commission of an act of violence, the mind is a blank. Dr. George W. Jacoby, as an expert, gave similar testimony. In reply to a question by Juror R. N. Wattenburg, he said a person in an epileptic trance would not be conscious of what went on about him.

This ended the case for the defense, and in rebuttal the prosecution called Dr. John T. Irvine, physician at the prison at Sing Sing, who said he had seen Maria Barberi almost daily while she was at the prison, and had never noticed anything irrational in her behavior. On cross-examination, he said she had once or twice complained of nervous headaches, and may have had attacks of epilepsy during the night of which he had known nothing.

The stenographer's notes of the defendant's testimony on her former trial were then introduced by the prosecution to show that she had been cognizant of her act. The introduction of these notes was combatted by the defense on the ground that they were notes not of the prisoner's testimony, but of an interpreter's translation of the testimony. This objection was overruled, and the evidence was admitted. Court was then adjourned until next Monday morning. Mr. McIntyre said the case would be closed by Monday evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Gaiety Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, (up stairs,) is to be renamed the Savoy.

—Miss Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's stock company will appear in Yonkers next Thursday and present "The Taming of the Shrew."

—"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot," a new comedy by De Lange and Arthur, will follow Arthur Bourchier's comedy company at the Bijou. Bijou Fernandez, Mabel Amber, and W. H. Thompson are in the cast.

—Theodore Moss, the proprietor of the revived Wallack's Theatre, uniting with E. S. Willard, who will open the house under the new régime, has invited Mrs. Lester Wallack to occupy her old box at the theatre Monday night.

—It was rumored yesterday that J. Charles Davis, who is at present managing "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" on the road, would shortly assume the business management of Olympia. The rumor was denied last night by Mr. Hammerstein.

—I. H. Dalton, the manager of the Trocadero Music Hall, is being eagerly sought for by all sorts and conditions of folks. The most pitiable complaints come from some members of his late "stock company," who declare he has owed money for weeks. When he went away, nothing of value was left in the Music Hall. He is supposed to be in Chicago.

—They say Yvette Guilbert, since her last visit, has mastered English sufficiently to sing almost all of her songs in a manner that will be understood and appreciated. Her songs heretofore sung in French were considered naughty by many who made a pretense of understanding that language; perhaps the singing of one or two of the same songs may dispel that idea—perhaps not.

—The benefit of the German Poliklinik will be given under Augustin Daly's management at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 17. Among those who will appear are Mme. Emma Eames, Campanari, Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, Xaver Scharwenka, and Anton Seidl. The following theatrical managers will co-operate with Mr. Daly: Daniel Frohman, Albert Bial, Max Blieman, Adolph Philipp, and Tony Pastor.

—The absence of a ladies' attendant at the Garden Theatre has been seriously felt of late, particularly during the present engagement of Mr. Mansfield. Nightly many ladies who believe that large hats obstruct the view of the stage have sought some place to leave them, but not finding any, have been compelled to leave their hats with the attendant, who is deluged with choice millinery confections at every performance. Mr. Frohman, and his representative, Mr. Dillingham, should give some heed to this matter.

—Mansfield's Shylock drew a fairly large audience at the Garden Theatre last night—the upper gallery was crowded. The remarkable originality of his portrayal and of all the "business" in the production strikes a spectator familiar with the play. There is much power in his Shylock. He was recalled five times after the trial scene. The Jessica of Alice Pierce is an uncommonly interesting piece of acting, full of real dramatic instinct. This afternoon Mansfield will act Beau Brummell; to-night, Jekyll and Hyde. He is filling an extraordinarily successful engagement.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Don't buy clothes by the "looks." The beauty of shoddy goods is only skin deep. They won't stand daylight. They won't stand wear.

Don't buy your Overcoat until you see our $25 and $28 Kerseys and Meltons. Aside from goodness, there's a touch of style and elegance about them for which fashionable tailors are supposed to hold the patent right.

Overcoats—every shape and style—$12 to $60.
Unusual values in Boys' Overcoats and Reefers.
Special Sale of Smoking Jackets—$5, $6, and $7.50.
Imported Silk Mufflers, 75c., $1, $1.50, and up.
Our Dollar Glove is a wonder.
Holiday Umbrellas; no charge for engraving.
A few $20, $22, and $25 Men's Suits, $18.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

LEGAL NOTES.

An interesting question as to the right of third parties to institute proceedings to nullify naturalization papers, on the ground of fraud, was passed upon yesterday by Justice Beach in Supreme Court, Special Term. Ann McCarron, who was naturalized in 1870, sought to have a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas admitting her brother, Patrick McKenna, to citizenship on Oct. 25, 1866, declared void, because in procuring them he fraudulently represented that he had resided in this country the three years next preceding his reaching his majority, and had not then resided in the United States five years. Patrick died in April, 1891, leaving a widow and children. When the naturalization papers were granted, Patrick's brother James was living. He was a naturalized citizen, and died intestate in December, 1866, leaving three brothers, including Patrick, and three sisters, the plaintiff being one, all of whom, except Patrick, were then resident aliens. Mrs. McCarron, by this proceeding, seeks to prevent Patrick's widow and children from sharing in the property left by James McKenna. Justice Beach sustains a demurrer to the complaint and gives judgment for defendant, on the ground that when Patrick was naturalized in 1866 the plaintiff had no interest in the proceeding, and was not a party thereto or in any way affected by its result; while, in all probability, innocent third parties by conveyance or otherwise, have acquired rights under the judgment and title she now attacks. This long period of acquiescence, it is held, precludes interference by a court of equity.

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Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday made an important decision, setting aside a partition sale of about eleven acres of unimproved lands in the Twenty-third Ward, this city, and directing a resale. The property belonged to the Govin estate, in reference to which there has been so much litigation in the courts in this city during the past five years. The suit for the partition of the property was brought by Dolores Casanova de Villaverde and others, against Pedro Clara Casanova and other defendants. There are in all thirty-one parties to the proceedings, and of the twenty-eight defendants, many of whom are infants, the greater number reside in foreign countries and were served by publication of the summons. The owners of but three-tenths of the lands appeared in the action, and many of those not personally served were infants. The property, which is on the Southern Boulevard and Longwood and Leggett Avenues, comprises 182 lots, including the streets, and 132 lots without the streets, and though before the sale the property was estimated to be worth $120,000, one parcel of ten acres sold together, brought but $35,000, and a parcel of two acres was sold for $2,000. The application for a resale was opposed by the purchasers only. Affidavits were presented by real estate dealers that the property, if sold in separate lots, would have brought two or three times as much, and that therefore there was a loss to the owners owing to the manner in which it was sold of from $35,000 to $70,000. Justice Andrews, while stating that there was no suggestion of bad faith or negligence on the part of the referee or auctioneer, bases his decision upon the very great inadequacy of the price, and also because of the legal requirement that where such property consists of "two or more distinct buildings, farms, or lots, they shall be sold separately." If the attention of the court in granting the interlocutory judgment had been called to the matter, Justice Andrews says, it would have contained a direction how the property would be sold. Each purchaser, in the first sale pays $950 for his trouble in the matter, besides his disbursements.

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The East River Silk Company has just been adjudged on a second trial to be liable for the acts of A. S. Moore, who was its Treasurer, in fraudulently issuing drafts and promissory notes in its name. A judgment for the plaintiff has been entered on the report of a referee in the suit brought by the Bank of America for about $37,000 advanced upon these notes, some three years ago. The Treasurer, who was authorized by the company's by-laws to "sign checks and notes for the disbursement of the company's funds," had constantly exercised the power to make notes in the company's name with the knowledge of the Directors, and the avails of such notes were credited to the defendant in its account with the bank, drawn out on checks made by the Treasurer and applied by him to his personal uses, the company never receiving any benefit. The Court holds that in the absence of knowledge by the bank that the Treasurer was applying the funds in that way, the company was liable for the amounts advanced, and the fact that some checks were drawn by Moore to his own personal order and used to pay his own personal loans to plaintiff did not defeat its right to recover, when the Treasurer was the only officer of the company authorized to draw checks in its name upon its account with the plaintiff, and he was authorized by the corporation, through a course of dealing known to exist by its Directors, to draw checks to his own order to pay his own obligations.

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The Supreme Court of New Jersey decided recently in Johnson vs. The State, in affirming on appeal a conviction for murder, that impressions of footprints made in a box of sand with a boot worn by the prisoner might be exhibited by the State to witnesses who had seen certain footprints near the body of the murdered woman, for the purpose of comparison.

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The Court of Appeals, in its recent decision reversing a judgment in favor of Ann Whalen in her suit against the Citizens' Gaslight Company, emphasizes the rule that absence of negligence contributing to the accident in such case must be affirmatively shown by the plaintiff. The company's employes while engaged in laying pipe in Court Street, Brooklyn, had made an excavation in the middle of the sidewalk, and another one opposite, next to the building. A flagstone had been taken up and placed upon an adjoining stone in the walk, but leaving an unobstructed space between the excavations, about five feet wide. The flagstone upon the walk was about four feet long. While passing along the walk, Mrs. Whalen, who was about seventy years old, tripped and fell upon this stone, and was injured. The accident occurred in the daytime, and there was nothing to obstruct her vision. She testified that her eyesight was very good, but that she did not notice the flagstone or excavations, and was looking along the street. The reversal was placed upon the ground that the facts did not warrant a recovery, as the plaintiff was not shown to have been free from contributory negligence.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THREE BROADWAY STORES:
At Prince.
At Warren.
At Thirty-second.

"Great coat" is its name as well as description.

A combination overcoat and ulster, with the best qualities of each—the elegance of one and all the warmth of the other.

A cloth neither too rough nor too smooth.

A color never yet outstyled—Oxford.

Price $32.

At our bargain sales the old prices never show; makes quite a lottery—you're always hoping to choose the highest priced, but as often as not pick the lowest.

Of the long-trouser suits for boys of 13, 14 or 15, put on sale Wednesday, more of the $10, $12 and $14 suits have been taken than of the $16, $18 and $20, where the majority lies.

Present price, $7.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A complimentary dinner will be tendered to Gen. Edward C. O'Brien this evening at 7 o'clock at the Waldorf Hotel.

—I. F. Carlo, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, arrived yesterday from Colon on the steamship Finance with his family.

—A ladies' reception will be held at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club House, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12. Tea will be served at 4:30.

—At the men's mass meeting at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Bishop Andrews will make an address.

—At a meeting of the Spanish Theosophical Society to-night at 144 Madison Avenue, "Spiritualism and Hypnotism Explained by Theosophy" will be the subject for discussion.

—The cruiser Marblehead, recently returned from the European station, left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, and proceeded to the Navy Yard, where salutes were exchanged.

—The New York Churchman's Association will have a luncheon at Clark's, on West Twenty-third Street, Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman will speak on "The Seeming and the Actual in Creation."

—Among the passengers who arrived on the North German Lloyd steamship Dresden, which came up to her dock yesterday morning from Quarantine, were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eames, Charles Spellerberg, and F. Weber.

—The West Side Amusement Club will give an entertainment at the Hotel Winthrop, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Friday evening, at 8. Some excellent professionals will take part in a unique vaudeville performance.

—The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at 8 West Fourth Street, meets each Sunday at 9:45 A. M., under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes. Every young man is invited. The class contemplates some social gatherings during the Winter.

—District Attorney John R. Fellows has been ill since his return from the South just before the Presidential election. His complaint is gastritis. Yesterday at Col. Fellows's house, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the Boulevard, it was said he would be out in several days.

—An entertainment and ball of the Monte Relief Society of this city will be held at Terrace Garden, Dec. 9, the proceeds to be devoted to charity. There will be a production of the comedy "Pink Dominoes," by a company of professional artists under the direction of Dwight Huntington.

—Mrs. H. W. Gordon, Vice President of the Silver Cross Circle, will give a high tea at her home, 131 West Eighteenth Street, to-night, from 5 to 9, for the benefit of the Tenement Building Fund of the circle. Miss Marion Short will read, and Miss Eugenie Barker and Mr. E. E. Giles will sing.

—An interesting musical service will be given at the meeting of the Society of Ethical Culture to-morrow morning. A string orchestra selected from the New York Symphony performers has been engaged, and Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson will be heard in several solos. Prof. Adler will deliver his usual lecture.

—The ladies of the Helping Hand Association for the relief of poor women will give a tea at the Buckingham Hotel this afternoon from 3 to 7. In the evening a musicale will be given, in which Miss Maud Morgan, Miss Florence Gale, Miss Bucklin, Miss Lillian Littlehales, and Henry Meyer will take part.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that mails from Australia which arrived at that port were dispatched east Dec. 3. They are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 8. Mails for Australia will close at the General Post Office this city, at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

—The conference between Treasury and Customs officials at the Custom House to discover opportunities of improving the frontier Customs system ended yesterday. Chief Comstock said that he was entirely satisfied with what had been done. Regulations for frontier service will shortly be drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Mrs. Hulda Brenk hired a room Tuesday night at 31 East Twenty-seventh Street. Yesterday morning she was found dead in bed and gas was escaping in the room. The stopcock on the gas fixtures turned so easily that it may have been opened by accident. Mrs. Brenk came from Sweden only a short time ago and had no relatives in the city.

—The ninth annual reunion and banquet of the Union College Alumni Association of New York will be held Thursday, Dec. 10, at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Among the speakers will be Presidentt V. V. Raymond, Bishop Potter, Rear Admiral Erben, Frederick W. Seward, John H. Starin, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

—A daughter of James Bray, an elevator man in the Post Office, and who lives at 165 East One Hundred and Third Street, while going to work Thursday was annoyed by a man, who kept persistently near her on an elevated train. On reaching the store where she is employed she discovered that sixteen inches of her long hair braid had been cut off.

—A missionary meeting in the interest of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in Grace Church, Broadway, near Tenth Street. Bishop Potter will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church; Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, and the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Superintendent of the society.

—One of the Chinese passengers who arrived on the Ward line steamship Vigilancia from Havana yesterday was found by the Health Officer to be suffering from smallpox. He was removed to Hoffman Island temporarily, to await transfer to North Brother Island. The disease was not at an advanced stage and the patient had been isolated, but a number of the steerage passengers were detained, while the ship was delayed several hours for disinfection and all of the passengers were vaccinated.

—During the month of November the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, under the management of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, received 222 applications from the unemployed and successfully placed 440 men and boys in position; the men at salaries ranging from $6 to $20 per week, and the boys from $3.50 to $6 per week. No fee is charged either to employer or employe. Those who wish to contribute to the society's work should send their subscriptions to Jacob Schiff, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street.

Brooklyn.

—Major Gustave A. Jahn of the supernumerary list of the Third Brigade, N. G. N. Y., is being urged by Gen. McLeer and other leading officers of the brigade for a place on the staff of Gov. Black.

—The fourth of the series of studies on the Jewish Tabernacle will be held to-morrow night at the new Church Library rooms, 98 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. The studies are conducted by the Rev. J. C. Ager.

—Congressman Francis H. Wilson of the Third District left for Washington yesterday afternoon. He intends this year to introduce a bill for the establishment of a department of sociology in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. The bill was presented last year.

—George Buckley of West Meadows, who was arrested two weeks ago on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Charlotte Saunders at her home, near Coney Island, Oct. 28 last, was held by Judge Nostrand yesterday morning. Michael Caspar, who lived with Buckley, was held as a witness, under $1,000 bail.

—A bridge train ran into the bumper at the end of the bridge yard about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and knocked the two uprights into Tillary Street. Luckily, no one was passing at the time. The platform of Car 41 was slightly damaged. The accident was caused by a conductor who miscalculated the distance.

—Car No. 571 of the Nassau Railro

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The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WAR ON THE RAINES LAW

WITNESSES POINT OUT DEFECTS IN THE MEASURE.

Magistrate Wentworth in a Controversy with the Senator—Questions of Amendments and Hotel Restrictions.

The Raines law Senate committee practically finished its labors in this city yesterday. Next week the members will take up the thread of their investigations in Buffalo. It may be possible that the committee will hold another session here week after next, but this is undecided at present.

Magistrate Wentworth and Morris Tekulsky, former President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, were the principal witnesses yesterday. There was a passage of words between Magistrate Wentworth and Senator Raines, at which both came off with ruffled feathers. In the end they parted the best of friends.

Mr. Wentworth suggested a strict definition of what a hotel was, as a means of correcting some of the faults of the law. He also suggested that beer selling might be legalized on Sunday for the benefit of the Germans and other foreign-born population.

Magistrate Wentworth was asked about a statement made by President Roosevelt, that an alleged hotel keeper, who only had five rooms and had sold a glass of beer with a sandwich to a policeman, had been discharged by him.

Mr. Wentworth Warms Up.

"The papers will show what I did," said Mr. Wentworth, warmly. "I was present and Mr. Roosevelt was not. I do not want to get into any controversy with Mr. Roosevelt, nor do I want to criticise him. He was not present to hear the evidence and received only the ex-parte statement of a police officer."

"Then, when a case comes before you in which a man sells on Sunday, under a hotel certificate, and only has five rooms, you dismiss the case?" asked Senator Raines.

"We have decided to send all such cases to the District Attorney and Mr. Hilliard. The man is protected by his certificate, and if he has not got the required number of rooms he should not have received a certificate."

"Not when the violation hinges on the fact that he only has five rooms?"

"No, Sir."

"Then, are we to consider that it is optional with you to hold law breakers?" put in Senator Higgins.

"No, Sir," vehemently answered the Magistrate. "I never said so."

The Magistrate declared he had a perfect right, under Section 28 of the Raines law, to send such a case to the District Attorney. Senator Raines claimed he had not. Both grew very red in the face, but finally cooled down, and the Magistrate was excused.

Morris Tekulsky, the former President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was called as a kind of an expert on the workings of the excise law.

Theory versus Practice.

Mr. Tekulsky declared that the policy of the Raines law was correct, but he did not think this policy had been carried out in some of its provisions. He said it was a good measure to do away with the necessity of a saloon keeper furnishing a character, because characters could be obtained by fraud. To use his expression, this provision "never cut any ice."

He claimed that not one-quarter of the liquor sold in the State was sold in saloons. Much of it, he said, was sold in grocery stores, drug stores, and dry-goods stores. Many women bought their supplies in the latter stores, he thought.

H. D. Johnston, a lawyer familiar with the English and American law, advocated several reforms in the Raines law. He wanted saloon keepers charged with violations, and not arrested. High license for hotels he favored, and a trial in courts unhampered with other business.

Higher Hotel Licenses.

Robert Graham, Secretary of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society, believed in making hotel licenses $1,200 and grading them according to the number of rooms. He also believed in grading clubs according to membership and standing.

The next interesting witness was Frank Moss, counsel to the Parkhurst society. It was expected that Dr. Parkhurst would be present to testify, but he was out of the city, and could not get back in time. Mr. Moss said he favored the general trend of the Raines law. He believed if the local-option clause was extended, so as to give the power to election districts, as in the country, it would benefit the residential portions of cities very much. He believed that the present conditions would not exist in this city if the local city departments charged with the enforcement of the law did their duty. He then explained the steps taken by the Parkhurst society yesterday in trying to bring the city departments together for the purpose of enforcing the law. He could not say which department was most to blame. No department could do very much alone.

Efforts to Discredit the Law.

"I believe there is a combined effort to discredit this law," said Mr. Moss, "largely on account of the heavy penalty, by persons in office and out of office, who have no desire to limit the liquor traffic in this city. I do not except any official. They all need to be told their duty and encouraged in order to accomplish anything."

Senator Raines said at the conclusion of the session that he was not prepared to say what amendments would be made to the law as yet. He clearly saw the necessity of placing some check on the hotel and club evil, and he intimated that an effort might be made to do away with the Sunday traffic entirely.

PARKHURST TO RAINES.

The Clergyman Criticises the Law in Very Plain Language.

When Senator Raines reached the Metropolitan Building yesterday morning, he found a letter awaiting him from Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Mr. Raines read the letter and put it in his pocket. H was asked about its contents, but refused to make it public.

"I want to get Parkhurst on the stand under oath before I give up the contents of that letter," said Senator Raines.

In the afternoon, when Frank Moss appeared as a witness before the committee, he was spoken to about the letter. He readily agreed to furnish a copy of it. Senator Raines heard of this, and declared that if a copy were given to the press he would compel Dr. Parkhurst to go to Albany and testify.

"All right. You can't scare me," was all that Moss said, and he promptly gave out the letter. It is dated Springfield, Mass., Dec. 3, and says:

"A few months of experimenting have demonstrated the fact that the law bearing your name can be easily evaded. That fact is in itself a severe criticism and is symptomatic of the haste in which it was begotten.

Hotbed Growth of Fake Hotels.

"That measure has been the means of creating a hotbed growth of from two to three thousand hotels, a considerable percentage of which have the reputation of being a delusion and a snare. 'Fake hotel' is, I believe, a fresh contribution to the resources of our language, and it is the product of the Raines law. The mere existence of such an amount of sham distributed through the city, produced indirectly by legislative action, is morally debilitating, and easily operates to produce contempt for legislation and the authors of it.

"The liquor traffic in the city might have been spared some, at least, of the debasement under which it is now suffering, if the law controlling it gave opportunity for the necessary discrimination between applicants for saloon licenses. The liquor business at its best estate is not calculated to raise the tone of the community, and how much more will that be the case when applicants know that baseness and beastliness of character are no barrier to being admitted into a share in the business.

"It is not strange, therefore, that a good deal of the work of our society has been undone, and that 'Raines hotels' are coming to be understood in certain quarters of the city as a synonym for a continuation of the groggery and brothel."

Hits the District Attorney.

Dr. Parkhurst here says that the conditions would be better if the departments other than the police were doing their full duty. He says that a policeman has no great desire to make a case when he has to pay the expenses out of his own pocket and where he has reason to believe it will be thrown out of court regardless of evidence, and himself reprimanded for bringing it to court. Continuing, the doctor says:

"The investigations of our agents have also made it pretty clear to us that a percentage of these so-called hotels would be instantly blotted out of existence if the Building Department were to do its entire duty in the premises, and to construe rationally such articles of its code as bear upon the reconstruction of old buildings and their adaptation to hotel uses.

"I am of the opinion that there is no one force that can so quickly communicate momentum to all the rest of the administrative machinery of a city as the existence of a District Attorney's office that is known to have no affiliation with the criminal classes, and that is known for its efforts to make lawbreaking disreputable and dangerous."

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Owing to Defects in the Raines Law Cases Are Dismissed.

The following presentment was made yesterday by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions:

The Grand Jury has considered during the current term very many cases arising under the Liquor Tax law, commonly called the "Raines Bill."

From an examination by its members of the evidence upon which the charges in many of these cases were based, the Grand Jury is convinced that radical changes in the present law are necessary in order to make it effective in its operations. Under the present conditions gross evasions of the law appear to be successfully carried out, and these evasions were so patent that the law itself is brought into disrespect and the efforts of the authorities to enforce it are unproductive of any satisfactory results.

Defects of the Law.

In the judgment of the Grand Jury the difficulty with the law in its presnt condition lies in the fact that the law provides no accurate definition as to what shall constitute "a hotel," what shall constitute "a meal," and as to the requisites necessary to constitute a person "a guest" within the provisions of the statute. In the absence of the statutory definition it is impossible to say what may be "a hotel," what may be "a meal," and what is required to constitute a person "a guest." Consequently, the Grand Jury has been compelled to dismiss almost all cases in which any food was served with liquor by so-called "hotels" on Sundays or during prohibited hours.

It is manifest to the Grand Jury that the Legislature did not contemplate such a result in framing the law, and if it is the desire of that body to have the law rigidly enforced, it is necessary, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, that such legislative and statutory interpretation and definition should be given to the terms in question as to divest the subject of the doubt and uncertainty in which it is now involved.

Meals in Barrooms.

In addition to these matters, the Grand Jury also begs to call the attention of the Court to that portion of the law which provides that proprietors of hotels shall not serve liquor even to guests with their meals "in the barroom or other similar place." The words quoted from the statute are vague and indefinite, and under the principle that all penal statutes must be strictly considered, the Grand Jury has been compelled to find that where liquor was served with meals by hotel proprietors to their guests in the rooms where the meals were also served during week days and during hours within which the sale of liquor is not prohibited, such service of liquor was not illegal, even though the room in which the liquor was so served was also used as a barroom. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature to prohibit such acts.

Screens in the Bars.

As a result of this state of law, a custom has sprung up of screening bars by temporary partitions and serving liquor with food on Sundays and during prohibitive hours in the space used as a barroom during the week. In order to protect themselves in this, it is the practice of proprietors of so-called hotels to also serve food in their barrooms during the week and during the hours in which the sale is not prohibited.

Without passing upon the merits of the Liquor Tax law and without considering the question of the advisability of such sumptuary legislation, it is manifest to all that any law upon our statute books so drawn as to invite evasion and to make its strict enforcement impossible has a tendency to bring the administration of criminal justice into disrepute and contempt, and in order to avoid the deplorable results, it appears to the Grand Jury that action in the direction indicated by this presentment should be promptly taken by the incoming Legislature. Respectfully submitted. HERMAN H. CAMMAN, Foreman.

E. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Dated, New York, Dec. 4, 1896.

Raines Approves the Presentment.

Senator Raines, the author of the Raines law, was shown a copy of the presentment made by the Grand Jury by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He read it carefully, and then said:

"I do not see that there is anything that is not correct in that presentment. It simply points out the same defects that have been made apparent at the investigation. I am satisfied with it, and do not see that I am in any way called upon to criticise their action. Yes, Sir, I think the presentment is correct."

ROOSEVELT SEEKS EVIDENCE.

Describes the Condition of So-called Hotels and Praises the Police.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board Thursday night inspected several Raines law hotels in Acting Captain Hogan's precinct. He was accompanied on his trip by Acting Captain Hogan and Detective Morris Cohen. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I made this trip because of the testimony given by Magistrate Crane as to the fact that there was no evidence to hold fake hotels. I visited six, selecting the places where the police had arrested the proprietors, and where they had been either discharged or acquitted. The evasions are so flagrant and scandalous that I cannot conceive of the men not being held. In one hotel, 33 Bowery, the rooms are little closets, with partitions not going up to the ceiling, but simply boxes put up in the rear of the barroom. There is a slight movable partition that can be put around the bar. It is such a farce that the proprietor of the hotel has a large sign placarded on the outside of the room which reads, 'Sleeping not allowed.'

"But inasmuch as the rooms are practically in the barroom, and all are opened by one key, which the bartender fished out of his pocket, the warning was needless. Nobody could sleep there, even if the swarming multitude of cockroaches permitted them to. I never saw cockroaches so thick. I would like to take this opportunity of saying that the juries, the Magistrates, and others who approve of a liberal excise law have committed an act of fatal folly in their refusal to see that the Raines law was properly enforced.

"If saloon keepers who are palpably evading the law were punished and the law decently enforced there would be no trouble. As it is, if we get a more rigid excise law the fault lies entirely with the juries and others who have refused to second the police in their efforts to properly enforce this law.

"The talk about the police not being careful in getting evidence is nonsense. There may be some cases where they have not been careful, but there have been a multitude of cases where from my own personal inspection I know they have prepared the cases with the greatest care. Where there were iron-clad cases they have all been thrown out just the same. When we get a few convictions upon the iron-clad cases which the police have prepared with such care, then, and not before it, will be time to talk about police laxity."

Commissioner Roosevelt stated that Acting Captain Hogan and his men had to work under great difficulties, but that they were doing good work.

PARKHURST SOCIETY MOVING.

It Has Begun a Crusade Against the Fake Hotels.

The Parkhurst society has begun a crusade against the so-called Raines law hotels, and yesterday sent communications to the Board of Police, Board of Health, Department of Buildings, and Department of Excise, pointing out the evils that exist in the city and the method by which, in its opinion, they may be corrected.

The letter to the Board of Police says that many former saloons have taken on the pretense of becoming hotels, under which guise they are selling liquor continuously. It speaks of the subterfuge under which some of the places are evading the law to an extent never before heard of. Continuing, the letter says:

"From our observation of the situation, even if we concede an indisposition on the part of some of the criminal authorities to fairly construe and enforce the law, there is no sufficient reason for the paralysis that has seized all the city departments that come in contact with these spurious hotels. It is a lamentable fact that this stupendous farce of the Raines law hotels continues to be acted daily and no combination of official effort is made against them."

The letter declares that the hotels are centres of crime and frauds on the State, and that the duty of the hour is concerted action.

The letter to the Building Department says:

"It is a noteworthy fact that many of the most dilapidated and fire-menaced buildings in our city—many that are ridiculously unfitted and inadequate to the requirements of the hotel business—are holding forth as hotels and securing to themselves the valuable rights and privileges of the hotel laws."

GAS COMPANIES WILL UNITE.

Plans Completed for the Unification of Various Interests.

Plans for the unification of the interests of the different gas companies of the city have been completed, and their consolidation with the Consolidated Gas Company will be declared within a short time. The agreement to that effect was signed a few days ago. The companies interested are the Equitable, Standard, Mutual, East River, and Consolidated. The Mutual Company is prohibited by its constitution from consolidation, and a territory free from competition will be assigned to it.

Great secrecy is being maintained as to the details of the agreement, and none of the Presidents of the companies visited yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES would even consent to an interview. A man who is in a position to know the inside workings of the deal explained the situation in this way.

"The Consolidated Gas Company has in its Treasury 10 per cent. of its total capital stock—about $4,000,000 worth. The statute prohibited a company increasing its capital stock under such circumstances, and, consequently, that surplus will be disposed of by issuing a stock dividend. Wall Street has been expecting that, and the expectation is responsible for the flurry in gas stocks. Now if that bonus was distributed at once, just as the Legislature is about to meet, some member of that body would discover that the gas companies are making too much money, and should sell gas cheaper, and a committee would be appointed to investigate. The companies desire to avoid such action.

"When the treasury stock is distributed the Consolidated will increase its stock to about $100,000,000, the other companies a pro rata amount, and the gas interests of the city will be practically under one management. Russell Sage has been credited with effecting the deal. The facts are to the contrary. He has delayed the consummation of it by holding out for better terms than those first offered. I do not know if he got them.

"The consolidation will not increase the price of gas to the consumer, but it will stop competition, and that form of competion which led some of the companies to put in gas ranges and stoves free, and to do gratis work that properly belongs to the plumber."

JERSEY CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Contract for Twenty-five Years with East Jersey Water Company.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday awarded the contract for a new water supply to the East Jersey Water Company, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the two Democrats in the negative.

The plan adopted is that known as the Port Oram and Beach Glen supply, with one pipe having a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons daily. The water is to be drawn from the Rockaway River, near its head. The price is $35 per 1,000,000 gallons for from a minimum supply of 20,000,000 gallons up to 25,000,000. Then the price will be $36 up to 30,000,000 gallons. From 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons the price will be $35, and from that to the maximum, $34.

The contract is to run twenty-five years, but the city has the option of buying the plant at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty-five years for $6,900,000. The water is to be delivered by gravity at High Service, Jersey City, at an elevation of 210 feet.

The company is to build two reservoirs, one at Long Wood, near Port Oram, the other at Glen Beach. These reservoirs will have a joint storage capacity of 10,800,000,000 gallons. Besides the Upper Rockaway River, the waters of Green Pond and Green Pond Brook will be laid under contribution. The work is to be in operation within three years from the date of the contract.

The resolutions must yet be concurred in by the Board of Finance, after which they will go to Mayor Wanser for his action.

The bid of the East Jersey Company is considered the best ever offered the city. The prices per 1,000,000 gallons compare favorably with any ever offered, while the upset price is $1,050,000 less than offered last year by the Jersey City Water Company, whose bid was accepted and afterward set aside by the courts.

Society of New England Women.

The Society of New England Women held its second literary meeting of the season at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Edward A. Greeley acted as Chairman and gave the first extemporaneous address, taking for her subject "The Financial Status of the Colonies and Their Three Forms of Government, Namely, Royal, Provincial, and Proprietary Charters." Miss Temperance Pratt Reed discoursed at length on the "Intellectual Status of Boston in 1700," and drew comparisons with its improvement in the last two centuries. Mrs. Jasper Cairns, Mrs. Henry Pierce, and Mrs. E. W. Peet also read papers.

CHURCHES ARE AROUSED

MR. MOODY TELLS OF SYMPATHY OF MINISTERS.

He Says the Remedy for Sin Is More Important than Research as to Reasons for Sin—Many Young Men Hear Him.

At Cooper Union yesterday afternoon Mr. Moody addressed the largest audience of the week. The men again outnumbered the women, and the young men were there in large numbers. Mr. Moody was greatly pleased with this, and he fervently asked a blessing on the young men.

The evangelist mentioned having received a number of requests for prayer. Mothers asked that their sons who were leading wicked lives be prayed for. Wives wanted prayers for husbands and families. But what was regarded as the most significant request was from a bartender who gave up his position after hearing Mr. Moody preach. He wanted to be strengthened in his resolve to earn his bread in some other way.

The service opened with hymns. Everybody seemed to join in "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Wonderful Gifts from Heaven," Mr. Birkholz leading. "Thy God Reigneth" and "Come on the Wings of the Morning" were also sung.

When the ushers proceeded to take up the offering, Mr. Moody said all bills for rent and advertising had been paid up to this week, and they had been able to give nearly $600 away as well. "But I want to raise $200 to-day, as we are that much short, and these meetings should take care of themselves. Some of you are smiling, and when people smile they generally mean to give. Put down a five-dollar-bill some of you." The ushers returned with well-filled baskets.

Must Work the City in Sections.

Mr. Moody said many people were asking how the present work compared with the work of twenty-one years ago.

"I want to say that God never repeats Himself," he said. "It is entirely different. Not only that, things have wonderfully changed in New York in the last twenty-one years. I believe it would be impossible to repeat what we had here then. The city has now to be moved in sections. We work London by dividing it into eleven sections, and New York must be worked in that way, too.

"When we came here we did not ask churches to give up any one of their services. Some people have asked why more ministers don't come. I think it strange that we have had so many. A minister has to get up two sermons a week and attend funerals and the sick and visit his people. Dr. Hall, I am told, spends four afternoons each week visiting his people. Why should he come here? He gave me a good warm grip of his hand and said, 'God bless you!' That's what I wanted. I believe all the churches are in full sympathy. But we have come to supplement and see if we cannot carry new life into the churches, and I believe that God is answering our prayers."

Mr. Moody then referred to the large number of letters he was receiving from ministers who told him that they were getting their churches into condition for the special meetings throughout January. He added: "I want to say that the world has never seen a day when the press was so far-reaching as at present, especially the New York papers. I am more anxious about New York than any other part of the Republic. The tide has been rising in my soul. If it rises in yours it will begin to flow out.

"How is it here on the platform? Have you more faith? ["Yes."] How is it in the audience? ["All right."] When you talk about the Church being stirred up it don't mean anything, but when you get stirred up that means something."

Mr. Sankey then sang Dr. Horatio Bonar's well-known hymn, "When I Shall Wake on that Fair Morn of Morns," after which the sermon began.

Christ Gives the Remedy.

Mr. Moody spoke on the subject: "How Shall I Be Born Again?" "Christ did not tell Nicodemus that he must be born again and then leave him in darkness," he said. "If I was a doctor and told a man he was very sick, and did not tell him of any remedy, I would be a very poor doctor, wouldn't I? Christ told Nicodemus he must be born again, and then He took him away to give the remedy.

"Forget for a moment that you are living in New York, and imagine yourself with Moses when the serpents flew through the camp. See the wail of death there. What a picture it is of life now!

"I can look into one tent and see a widow there whose only child has been bitten. You can see the glaze of death upon his eyeballs. Then a shout is heard: 'Have you not heard the news?' 'What is it?' said the mother. The answer comes: 'God has chosen to make a brazen serpent, and that those who look upon it will not die.' In the twinkling of an eye the child is cured, and he begins to praise God.

"I have received letters asking why God permitted sin to come into the world. There is no use in talking about the disaster, but the remedy. Has not God provided a remedy for the bite?

"Why should I be condemned for Adam's sin? You will be condemned for your own sin, not Adam's. Supposing I had inherited consumption. You see, I haven't got it. [A man in the first row exclaimed, "No; bless the Lord!"]

"Well, supposing a physician told me that there was a cure for me," continued Mr. Moody, and I said, 'I don't believe it can be cured,' wouldn't I be spurning his remedy?

The Skeptic and Reason.

"Now, let us go for the skeptics. There is a young man who has been bitten. The young convert hears of it. He tells him the good news that he can be cured. 'No,' he says, 'there is no cure.' But the convert answers: 'I know better. I was bitten and within thirty minutes of death.' 'You weren't bitten by a fiery serpent?' interrogates his doubtful friend. 'Yes, I was,' said the convert. 'God has told Moses to make a brazen serpent, and that all who look upon it will not die.' What answer does he make to this? He says: 'You are not going to make any thinking man believe that. It is foolish. Explain the philosophy of it.' 'I know nothing of philosophy, but I know that I was bitten, and am now well.' 'Well, I wish I could believe it, but I am so constituted that I cannot.'

"He would add this," continued Mr. Moody with a gesture and tone that set the audience to laughing. "'The fact is, my reason won't let me do it, you know.' My reason! When Adam fell reason tumbled along with the rest."

Mr. Moody had a large part of the audience raise their hands as he called for those who had been bitten by the fiery serpent.

"Come, mothers," he said in conclusion, "have you passed from death to life? Have you become a partaker of the Divine nature? Don't rest or sleep until you have settled the question. Turn your face toward the better world."

The service ended with the benediction from Mr. Moody and the singing of the hymns "Just As I Am" and "O Lamb of God."

Morning Service.

The hall was crowded at the morning service. Evangelist Inglis made the opening prayer. After the singing of the hymn "Saved By Grace," Mr. Moody continued his talks on "Regeneration." He said the report that he intended to devote two days of next week to the Sunday newspaper was not correct. He would speak twice on the Ten Commandments, and if the Sunday newspaper came into the way he would get it out of the way.

"Regeneration," said he, "is not merely turning over a new leaf. I went so far one time before I was converted as to draw blood from my veins and write a new resolution, and I kept it about as long as it took me to draw the blood. You can't serve God before the power comes to serve Him. When the word of God gets into a man's heart, he becomes a new man."

He told an old legend. The crane learned from the swan that Heaven was a beautiful place, but there were no snails there. Then the crane didn't want to go there.

"I didn't tell you this to make you laugh," said the preacher. "But there are men who spend their time in groggeries, clean out spittoons, and do all sorts of dirty work because they love whisky. They prefer that to a happy home."

Mr. Moody made an appeal to the young men. He told a story of the overcoming of the drink habit by a young man who had attended one of the revival meetings. He had been unable to muster strength enough to give it up previous to that, but the power of prayer saved him. The evangelist then asked those who were determined to forsake sin to stand up. Several hundred persons stood up.

VICTIMS OF THE TROLLEY.

A Ten-Year-Old Boy Killed on Boston Avenue—Minor Accidents.

John Stephens, ten years old, while on his way from Grammar School No. 61, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, to his home, 1,372 Stebbins Avenue, at noon, yesterday, was run over and almost instantly killed by a trolley car on the Union Avenue line. The boy and some companions had jumped on the tail of a truck on Boston Avenue, and when the car came up behind, the other boys jumped off, but Stevens held on until the truckman raised his whip. He thought evidently the truckman was going to strike him. Just as he sprang from the truck, the driver reined his horses to the right, and Stephens was thrown on his side on the track. The motorman, Charles Ranus, tried to stop, but could not in time. He was held in Morrisania Police Court to await the action of the Coroner.

Isadore Ginsberg, nine years old, of 204 East Twenty-ninth Street, while crossing Third Avenue at Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a cable car, and received a slight injury to his back. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

O'Connell Harvey, a clerk, fifty years old, of 125 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, was found at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday morning, suffering from a scalp wound, which he said he received by jumping from a cable car. He was sent to Manhattan Hospital.

SHEEHAN UNDER CHARGES.

An Accusation of Intimidation—The Policy-Shop Matter.

Charges have been made by George W. Ryder of Sing Sing, N. Y., against Police Captain Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. They are entirely distinct from the charges which may be made against Sheehan concerning the prevalence in his precinct of policy shops, as developed by a recent raid. Ryder says he bought a restaurant at 1,049 Sixth Avenue from a man named Joseph Horan, Oct. 21, and took immediate possession. Two detectives came to him and then Capt. Sheehan, who told him he had no right there, that Horan had probably swindled him, accused him of trespassing, intimidated him, and threatened him with arrest if he did not give up the keys of the place to Mr. Duffy, the landlord. Ryder gave the keys to Mr. Duffy's son.

Concerning the policy shops, Chief Conlin has ordered Capt. Sheehan to make a report. Sheehan held a long conversation with Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday, the purport of which was not made public, and it is expected that the report ordered by Chief Conlin will be handed in by Capt. Sheehan to-day. The opinion prevails that the preferring of charges against Capt. Sheehan concerning the policy shops will revive the antagonism in the Police Board between Commissioner Parker and Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews. It was Commissioner Parker who instituted the raid on the policy dealers.

FAMILY WEPT AT CITY HALL.

Sought to Have the Husband's and Father's License Restored.

The auctioneer's license of Soloman Heyman, who did business at 163 Orchard Street, was revoked recently for what seemed a good reason by the Mayor.

Mrs. Heyman and her eight children, the oldest of whom is fourteen, and the youngest a babe in arms, called to see the Mayor yesterday to find out if they could not get Heyman's license restored.

Mary, the oldest daughter, pleaded with Policeman Kennel for an audience with the Mayor. "I am sure," she said, "that he will give father his license back if he hears what we have to say."

The policeman went in to see the Mayor. He returned with the reply that the Mayor could not see them at that time, and that he thought Heyman's license had been properly revoked. Then the Heyman family wept bitterly. The daughter Mary said:

"Rebecca, Fannie, and I go to Grammar School No. 6, Charlie and Jacob go to the Primary School in Third Street, but I suppose we will all have to go to work now. Father has no money, and the landlord has told us that we must move. Father's eyes are bad and there are not many things he can do."

Heyman's license was revoked on the ground that he sold goods without the knowledge of the judgment creditor.

An Up-Town Street Opposed.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, there was a discussion as to the opening of Haven Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Acting Commissioner of Public Works Wilds turned over a number of letters which, as he supposed, favored the project, but the Controller found that some of them were in opposition.

F. C. Thayer, who represented property owners, pointed out that the proposed avenue would cut through most valuable city property, and would place the McCormick mansion right on the street, and cut away part of the plazza of Mrs. J. Hood Wright's residence, and would destroy the grounds of Mrs. R. C. Rathbone. On account of this presentation, the matter was laid over for a week.

New Hippopotamus in Town.

There is another baby hippopotamus in Central Park. The youngster, of several hundred pounds, was born to Mrs. Murphy at 11:30 yesterday morning, in the tank in the Lion House. Caliph is the father. This is his second child this year, as he is the father of Cyrus, the son of Fatima, who was born in March. The sex of the latest arrival is not known as yet, as the animals are in a state of much excitement, and will not permit even the keepers to approach them.

Miss Fraser Insane from Drink.

Miss Annie Fraser, a school teacher by profession, of 6 East Thirty-second Street, was committed to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Simms. She is a pretty young woman, refined, and well educated, but has a mania for drink. She has tried several cures without result. Recently she had threatened her sister, and friends believed that her arrest was necessary.

Over $33,000,000 of Taxes Paid.

Col. David E. Austen yesterday made a report to Controller Fitch, showing that since Oct. 1 there has been collected for taxes $33,907,554.04. This is $4,228,094.02 more than was collected for the same period last year. The increase in receipts is due to the higher tax rate.

HARLEM BRIDGE DISPUTE.

Property Owners Protest Against the Work Now Progressing.

The Board of Estimate gave a public hearing yesterday to a numuber of interested property owners and business men who wished to protest against the new Harlem bridge, now being erected. Former Corporation Counsel C. P. Blandy, who said he represented $18,000,000 of equity on the south side of the bridge, argued that the law as it stands to-day makes it mandatory that the bridge connect with Third Avenue, and urged that the work be stopped now before the entire appropriation is spent, as the plan to leave out a connection with Third Avenue is illegal.

Corporation Counsel Scott said he did not see how the city could get out of the predicament unless a new act was passed authorizing the board to appropriate more money to make up for that used already. He said the contractors could hold the city for the full amount of the contract.

Jordan L. Mott, who owns property on the north side of the bridge, condemned the proceedings. He said that the original plans were for steel open work, but instead an eighteen-foot wall of solid masonry was going up against his property, shutting out light and air and costing three times as much as the one originally proposed.

Former Judge Henry P. McGowan, William D. Peck, William A. Martin, and others spoke. Mayor Strong promised to see if some remedy could not be applied.

OLD HUBBARD FARM SOLD.

Deal in Brooklyn Annexed District Involving $300,000.

It was announced yesterday that the Hubbard farm of eighty acres had been bought by the Germania Improvement Company of Brooklyn at a price said to approximate $300,000. The sale consummates one of the largest deals on record in the annexed district.

The land takes up nearly the entire front on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, between the Manhattan Beach Railroad and King's Highway. It is the property on which the old Flower syndicate held an option for almost a year. The farm was a portion of the first Dutch settlement on Long Island, and prior to the present transaction had been sold only once since it was ceded by the Indians to the original owner.

There are already several stores, churches, and schoolhouses on the property, and, according to a statement made yesterday by Henry A. Meyer, President of the Germania Company, it will immediately be divided, and doubtless a number of model dwelling houses will be erected within the next few months.

SUICIDE ON THE INDIANA.

John Noonan, a Sailor, Kills Himself in His Bunk.

John Noonan, twenty-eight years old, a sailor, killed himself on the battleship Indiana, which is lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., late Thursday night. He went ashore Wednesday and bought a pistol. He shot himself in the head while lying in his bunk. No further information could be obtained from the officers on the vessel.

Coroner C. Wilmot Townsend of New Brighton believed he had authority in the case, and when he heard of the suicide he went on board the Indiana. The officers, however, informed him that the ship was practically a naval reservation, and that the civil officers had no authority over it. They would not allow him to hold an inquest.

The body of Noonan was taken by a guard of sailors in the tug Narkeeda to the Naval Hospital Cemetery, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was buried. A salute was fired over the grave.

RECONCILED HER PARENTS.

An Estranged Couple Brought Together by Their Little Daughter.

Little Violet Montgomery, who was taken from her father, Richard Montgomery, of 113 Lewis Street, because she was not treated properly, was the means of reuniting her father and mother, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Montgomery and his wife had been separated since April. When she saw her parents in the police court yesterday she rushed from the Gerry society agent to them, and her grief was so demonstrative that the parents forgot their differences and decided to try life together again and to take the child with them.

Woman Caught a Swindler.

A well-dressed man called at the store of Miss Elizabeth A. Clark, sister of Detective Michael Clark, at 504 Grove Street, Jersey City, Thursday evening. He said he was an agent of Tefft, Weller & Co. of this city, and that he was authorized to settle her account at a discount for cash. He said he would take $10 and give her a receipt for the $13 she owed. Miss Clark told him to call again. She then notified her brother. When the stranger came yesterday he took an order for goods and gave Miss Clark a receipt when she gave him two marked bills. As he left the store he was arrested by Detective Clark. He refused to give his name, but said he was from Philadelphia and was forty-one years old.

To Repeat His Long Walk.

Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, has been asked by a number of his friends to repeat his walk of 112 miles in twenty-four hours, which took place just twenty-five years ago. Mr. Weston has consented to make the attempt. The walk will be at the Ice Skating Palace, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and will begin at 10 o'clock Christmas night. Several members of the Press Club will act as judges. The letter suggesting the attempted repetition of the feat is signed by William Jay, Hermann Oelrichs, Chauncey M. Depew, Stuyvesant Fish, E. Ellery Anderson, Thomas C. Acton, and others.

Most Says He Would Be Missed.

John Most, the apostle of Anarchism, has just returned from his lecture tour out West, and last evening he spoke at an agitation meeting of his fellow-Anarchists of the International Club Freiheit, at 414 Fifth Street. He was received with warmth and applause, and told his hearers that the doctrines of Anarchy were making many converts in Chicago and other Western cities, and he had been well received everywhere. He was asked if he intended leaving New York and settling and publishing his paper in Chicago. "No," he replied; "New York shall not get rid of John Most yet. The capitalists and the capitalistic press could not get along without me. They would miss me."

Garbage Works Nuisance.

A meeting of property owners of Canarsie, Rockaway Beach, Bergen Beach, Sheepshead Bay, and Flatlands, will be held at Deger's Canarsie Grove this evening to take action to prevent the pollution of Jamaica Bay from the garbage works on Barren Island. It is asserted that the oyster beds are likely to be ruined, and the Summer resorts along the shore made uninhabitable by the pollution and stench.

Want to Go to the Workhouse.

From ten to a dozen men daily ask, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, to be committed to the workhouse. Agent Jerome of the Charity Organization Society said yesterday that he could not remember a time when so many men were applying for aid as now. The story of the men was the same—positions lost through slack times, and no money left. The city institutions, he said, were fast becoming overcrowded.

PASTOR SUED FOR DIVORCE

WIFE OF THE REV. J. C. ALLEN TESTIFIES.

An Adopted Sister of the Clergyman Caused Trouble—He Once Occupied the Pulpit of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—The suit for a divorce brought by Annie S. Allen of Elizabeth against her husband, the Rev. J. C. Allen, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City, reached the testimony stage before the Chancery Court in this city today.

Mrs. Allen testified that she was married to the defendant in 1887. For two years after that he was pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. They did not long live happily together. Mrs. Allen said their relations were "inharmonious." Her husband brought relatives to the house, and that started trouble.

In the Spring of 1889 Mr. Allen, she said, told her he was going to the Adirondacks, where he had built a cottage. She was not to accompany him, but she could pack up and go to the White Mountains if she wished. He offered to pay her board. She did not like this proposition, and she refused to go to the White Mountains. She came to Elizabeth to escape the noise of July 4. Her nerves were in such a state by that time that the least noise was very annoying, and she was on the verge of nervous prostration.

About the time she received the proposition from her husband that she go to the White Mountains she received a letter from a member of the church begging her to stay with her husband to save his name and that of the church. She said. While she was in Elizabeth after the Fourth of July her husband visited her. He sought to have her sign a paper setting forth her belief in him.

The minister asked his wife, so Mrs. Allen said, if she believed he was a bad man. She said she replied that she had tried not to think so. After some other conversation he asked her to sign a statement that he was not a bad man, in order to save his clerical reputation. Mrs. Allen testified that to save her husband she did as he asked. They had not lived together since 1889.

Mrs. Allen said that she had heard from members of the Hanson Place Church that her husband afterward had his choice of living with her or resigning. He resigned, and later went to Calvary Baptist Church of Brooklyn. An agreement of separation was entered into between them. He was to pay her $50 a month. He had not paid since 1894. Lawyer Beale of New York, who drew up the papers of separation, testified to that fact and to the signing of them.

Mr. Allen was next called. He said he was forty-eight years of age and had a father eighty years old depending upon him. His salary at present was $2,200 a year. He was at one time deeply in debt. He keeps two servants. At an earlier date an adopted sister depended upon him for support. When asked what had become of her, he replied: "She went to heaven."

He said he considered the separation from his wife necessary because of continuous disagreements and unhappiness. He said the trouble began three days after his wife entered his home. She expelled all professions of sincerity. She wanted to be the head of the house, and he would not tolerate this. The minister further said his wife tried to influence the members of his church against him. He admitted the White Mountains incident, and said he went to the Adirondacks for rest and took his family with him. "That is," he concluded, "my mother and father."

"And your adopted sister?"

"Well, yes; my adopted sister."

With this answer as the starting point, R. V. Lindabury of counsel for Mrs. Allen sought to probe into the relations existing at that time between the minister and his adopted sister. Mr. Allen said the adopted sister was a relation.

"Were not the rumors concerning that adopted sister one of the causes of the trouble between your wife and yourself?" asked Mr. Lindabury.

"It was one cause; there were others," was the reply.

Mr. Lindabury sought hard to have the minister make a statement that it was the principal one, but the minister could not be made to admit this.

Mr.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

$75,000.
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
(PART OF THE GREATER NEW YORK)
5% 20-YEAR BONDS.
Bonds authenticated by the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. of New York City.
Total Debt only $83,000.
Assessed valuation about $3,000,000.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
WE RECOMMEND THESE AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.
48 Wall Street, cor. William, N. Y.
(Bank of New York Building.)

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
of the
MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
FOR SALE.
Price and particulars on application.
EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.,
40 Wall Street.
BERTRON & STORRS,
40 Wall Street.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
No. 71 Broadway, New York,
December 1st, 1896.
The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, ($24,470,) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December.
WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm, shorts covering. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Stock market speculation is still restricted. Transactions on the Stock Exchange show nothing specially significant. There is a further covering movement among some bear traders, who have been conspicuously bearish for weeks past.

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So far as outside interests are concerned there is no display of activity, but it is certain that many stocks are being quietly absorbed by people who sold out long lines on the strength shown by the market right after the election. They now get into the market at prices substantially lower than those at which they were able to sell out.

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Turns like these induce intervals of inactivity in the market so far as such operators are influential. In fact, the result extends further than that. It places quandam bulls practically in the bear lists, for the sold-out bull, scheming to buy his interest back, is generally as anxious as the most rabid raider to see lower quotations, for the time at least.

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When, therefore, such adjuncts to a weak market change front suddenly, effects of some consequence may be expected.

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In yesterday's market the general stock list throughout reflected quiet purchases, and net changes for the day, though not large, were significantly on the better side.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109; $11,000 do, coupon, at 110½@111; $36,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119⅝@119¾; $4,000 2s, registered, at 96, and $1,000 4s, registered, 113⅝.

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There were two sales on the Stock Exchange of American Exchange Bank stock; one of 80 shares and the other of 14 shares, both at 171. There was also a sale of 1 share of Phenix at 107.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Buff., R. & P.	⅛	N. Y. Central	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Com. Cable	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅜	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Manhattan	⅜	U. S. Rubber	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Great Northern pf.	2
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Illinois Central	2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅜	Minn. & St. L.	½
Bay State Gas	½	N. J. Central	½
Canada Southern	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1¼	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	L., N. A. & Chi. con.	1
Chi., B. & Q. con. 5s	1	M., L. S. & W. 1st	2
Chi., & Erie 1st	1	Mo. K. & T. 2d	1⅛
Dul. & Man. 1st, t. r.	2½	Rock Island deb.	4
Erie 2d mtge.	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Can. Pac. 1st con., t. r.	1	Ore. Imp. con.	1½
		Ore. Imp. con., t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty-days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 3@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $103,268,609; balances, $6,921,504; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $527,495.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅜ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50@60c premium. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 77¾; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 96; Atchison, ⅜, to 15¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58; Erie, ¼, to 16¼; do, first preferred, ¼, to 36½, and Reading, ¼, to 15⅜. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 97½. Louisville and Nashville sold at 52⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 9-16 for money, and 1-16, to 111⅞, for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 22½c and exchange on London at 25f 23c.

A SIGN OF THE SOUTH.

A dividend on Southern Railway preferred. This came yesterday. It was foreshadowed weeks ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Professional cynics in the Street affected to sneer at such a prediction. Yesterday's official action shows on what slight basis is founded most of the rampant pessimism of Wall Street.

What this action signifies is of consequence far beyond the one property directly concerned. It reflects beyond all else confidence by cool-headed business men in the close approach of prosperity for the South. Touching this, Mr. Frederic Taylor of the Stock Exchange, an ardent believer in the New South's destiny, said yesterday:

"First of all, this Southern Railway dividend means that the business men who are concerned in its management are confident of the continued earning power of the road. They would not take such action unless they were reasonably sure that they could keep up the payment of dividends. I think their action shows plainly that they believe the future will be productive of increased earnings that will continue to provide surpluses to be divided among stockholders.

"And this is significant of their belief in the coming prosperity of the South itself. To this end, it speaks more loudly than any words might speak. The earnings of Southern railroads, and particularly of Southern Railway, are dependent upon the business conditions ruling in the South. On the revival in Southern business, and the activity in trade throughout that section will depend the future earnings of the roads. Business improvement means increased incomes and the ability to pay dividends. And, to my mind, the declaration of a dividend on Southern Railway means a confidence on the part of its managers in the business improvement which is coming.

"The effect of this dividend will be felt by many people other than the few holders of Southern Railway securities. It must necessarily be favorable to all Southern interests. It must encourage those with investments in the South to hope for a comparatively early betterment, not only in the business of railroads, but in all other enterprises in that section of the country.

"People familiar with the South know full well the bright future which that country has before it. The declaration of this Southern Railway dividend will be to them only a fresh indication of the movement onward to prosperity which has already begun."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade to-day, will say:

The classified failures for November show gratifying reduction compared with October, and are especially important as showing that the peculiar disturbance during the Presidential campaign, which swelled failures $36,000,000 in August and September, did not prevent quick return to a monthly aggregate scarcely greater than that of May. Defaulted liabilities in eleven months have been $198,738,459, against $148,544,202 last year, the increase being only $14,000,000 outside of those two months, and this remaining increase of only 10 per cent. was also in part due to the alarm during the campaign. The decline of failures to about 40 per cent. of the September aggregate gives stronger ground for the confidence so generally expressed.

Ground for confidence is also found in the abandonment of two of the largest combinations by which the iron industry has been retarded, and the possibility that two others will be abandoned. Such a state of things within a month after the election suggests that these organizations, formed when depressed business failed to support all the works in existence, are not expected to survive a general revival and ample demand for products. The immediate effect of breaking prices is to check large buying of iron and steel products, but it will soon be seen about where prices are to range. At present the base price for wire nails is $1.25, against $2.55 two weeks ago, with greater reduction on small sizes because new cards reduced "extra" charges. Beams are selling at $1.35, against $1.55 two weeks ago, and there are sales of billets below the fixed price. The bar combination is still undersold by steel bars at 1.1 cents, and nothing is doing in rails, because the meeting shortly to be held will settle whether any price shall be fixed for next year. Bessemer pig at Pittsburg is lower, at $11.65, and Grey Forge at $10, but there is large demand for vessel plates, both on foreign contracts and for the lakes. Several thousand cars have been ordered, and numerous new buildings and bridges.

The volume of business shown by clearing house returns was for the past week nearly 1 per cent. over last year, and for the month of November 3 per cent., and 11 per cent. less than 1892, the comparison being the best for the past five months. The great improvement compared with three previous months is especially encouraging because railway traffic in November was small, earnings falling 11.2 per cent. below last year, and 12.1 per cent. below 1892. The traffic is affected by lack of cars, owing to the previous heavy movement, and Chicago eastbound shipments for four weeks were 270,664 tons, against 289,269 tons last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

General trade continues in moderate volume, jobbers and wholesalers being agreed there will be no business revival this year. There is some activity in holiday goods. Rains and stormy weather South, and cold and severe weather West and Northwest, have checked traffic on interior country roads, and otherwise interfered with the distribution of merchandise, except at some Northwestern centres, where more seasonable weather has stimulated the demand for heavy textiles, clothing, hats, and shoes.

Jobbers of dry goods report that sales for future delivery have fallen off. Shoe manufacturers report that demand has declined, compared with preceding weeks, and Eastern woolen mills that orders for Spring delivery are of moderate volume. Transactions in wool have fallen off, manufacturers buying only as they receive orders. The situation in iron and steel is less satisfactory, with unsettling rumors as to the success of the steel pool, comparatively few sales of staple grades, and no likelihood of revival in demand prior to February.

Sales of open-hearth steel have been made at a parity with grades which have been considered cheaper; nails have again reacted on the dissolution of the pool; tin-plate prices have been cut, and Bessemer pig iron has sold down 15 cents a ton. The weakness in hides continues, and prices are lower, though thus far without effect on quotations for leather. Petroleum prices have reacted, and quotations are lower for coffee, lard, oats, and corn.

The most bullish feature of the monthly report of American available stocks of wheat is found in the net decrease of 618,000 bushels on both coasts during November, the first decrease during November since records have been kept. In November, 1895, the net increase was 10,715,000 bushels; in 1894, 9,816,000 bushels; in 1893, 16,200,000 bushels, and in 1892 it was 17,747,000 bushels. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada have always continued to grow from week to week, after harvesting, until New Year's, and sometimes later. This year the check to supplies appears to have arrived a month ahead of usual.

Bank clearings show a heavy gain over last week, 34 per cent., partly owing to the holiday last week and partly to the usual Dec. 1 disbursements. Total clearings for the week at seventy-seven cities in the United States are $1,258,845,000, one-half of 1 per cent. larger than a year ago, 8 per cent. larger than the first week of December, 1894, 12.6 per cent. larger than 1893, but 13 per cent. smaller than in 1892, 5 per cent. smaller than in 1891, and 4 per cent. smaller than in 1890. Outside of New York, there is a loss of nearly 4 per cent., as compared with a year ago, and only about one-third of all the cities show increases over the like totals a year ago. Average daily clearings this week at all cities have been about $200,000,000, against $187,000,000 last week, but outside of New York average daily clearings have been only about $80,000,000, against $78,000,000 last week.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades to-day The Engineering and Mining Journal will say:

The spurt of activity in the iron market is over and business has settled down into a quiet condition, with the prospect that it will continue in that state until the Spring trade begins. How good that will be depends upon a good many conditions, some of which are still too unsettled to warrant and predictions.

Pools and combinations continue to be the chief talk of the trade. Of the lesser ones the beam pool seems to be broken up for the time, and there is some doubt as to whether it can be reconstituted. An effort is being made to settle differences about the allotment of work, but with rather dubious prospects of success.

The steel-billet pool seems to be having lots of trouble, and charges of evasion of the agreement and sales under unfair conditions are openly made. Further trouble is promised because, it is said, the open-hearth men are pressing sales of finished material at prices which seriously affect the business of the mills working on Bessemer material. In the late reorganization of the pool it was extended to cover finished products turned out by the mills making their own Bessemer steel, but in open hearth only billets were included.

At their meeting the Nail Association first adopted a new nail card and then voted to go out of existence. The new card, which is free from most of the objectionable points of the old one, and its voluntary decrease are about the only good things which can be recorded of this pool. No section of the iron trade comes so closely in contact with the retail trade and the public as the nail manufacturers, and the managers of this pool apparently took pains during its period of existence to make it as objectionable and oppressive as such a trust could possibly be. By high prices, boycotting, and a general system of high-handed suppression of competition the pool made itself generally odious. Its inside history and an account of the money it expended in buying off outsiders would be interesting reading, but will probably never be made public.

Orders for pig iron for export continue to come to the Alabama furnaces. They are generally small, but a regular trade of some importance seems to be growing up.

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A general improvement in business is noted in the anthracite market this week, though it seems to be felt more by some producers than by others. The long-looked-for cold weather has arrived, and with it has come a greater demand for coal, but unless the low temperature continues for some time the improvement in trade will amount to very little. During the warm weather of ten days ago and the accompanying drop in trade report was current that December would see an output of but 2,500,000 tons. This week, with conditions more favorable to the producer, these figures have already risen to 3,000,000 tons, at which rate there is no telling what the actual result will be at the end of the month. From one source we hear that a general understanding is to be reached shortly to maintain the September schedule of prices firmly. From all sides, however, we hear that these prices have been continually shaded, admittedly as much as 25 cents per ton on stove coal, and on the other sizes in proportion. Perhaps even lower figures have been accepted from "old customers." Presumably the September schedule of prices was made to rule as the trade quotations, yet after three months of trial, during which reasons for failing to maintain them were no better than can be advanced now for holding them firm, the real effort to make them rule is to be made. Judging from this bit of history, it does not seem likely that the effort will be a success if made. An exceptionally poor market during the year and the total consumption several million tons below last year's figures seem to have been the causes of the cutting of prices to catch trade, and this competition had to be met by all. After the experience of the year 1895 it seems that the anthracite coal interests should know full well that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and that a house built upon culm has no more stability than one "founded upon the sands."

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The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade seems to be steady, although general complaint is heard because of the small amount of business being done. It is mostly a hand-to-mouth business, with very few large contracts to ship on for a basis. It is hoped that the present cold weather will last long enough to brighten the market to some extent.

The chief demand for coal comes from the Sound ports, to which the tonnage has been increased to a slight extent by the falling off of ocean freight rates to their territory. Business around Cape Cod is slack, and there is little or no demand at this writing, the market being very little changed from last week. The New York Harbor market is in its usual quiet state.

WALL STREET TALK.

A Connecticut Congressman proposes to introduce a bill taxing the gross earnings of trusts.

***

The new Whisky Trust combination may be profitable—when somebody is ready to combine.

***

New dividends begin to be fashionable as sequels to old assessments.

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It has been weary waiting for Mr. Little's report. But when it came it was—sensational, to say the least.

***

The one-million-bushel corner in wheat gave Wall Street something to laugh about.

***

More trouble for Bay State Gas. A corporation asks for a receiver this time. And corporations are usually more obstinate than individuals.

***

It is nearing the time for a Sugar dividend to be declared. There is much talk on the Street of the company's excellent business and the ultra-bullish ones hint at extra dividends.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,515,579, against $1,347,293 last week and $1,587,916 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,473,811, against $1,449,225 last week and $2,400,954 in the same week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	39½	42½
American Typefounders' Company	35	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common	10½	13½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	201
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172½	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	70
Brooklyn Elevated	..	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	104
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75½	78
Celluloid Company stock	60	..
Central & South American Telegraph	110	121
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Columbia Gas	69	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	167½	169½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	16½
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	100½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New York	212	216
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	87
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88½	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	78	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herrin-Hall-Marvin pf.	30	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	97
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	3	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90	95
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	103	106
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
Madison Square Garden 2d	09	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	65
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	63	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	87
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	84	250
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	80
National Wall Paper	..	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	..
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	5
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	47½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	47¼	78¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	77¼	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	97
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	..
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	48	125
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	13	104
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	8
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	110
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	205
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	70
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	55
Pennsylvania Coal	325	88
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	17	87
‡McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	120	125
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92½	94½
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	65
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	188	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	86½	88
Standard Gas pf.	100½	112
†Standard Gas 1st	110	..
*Standard Oil Trust	250	251
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	161	162½
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Trenton Potteries	..	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	45
Trow Directory pf.	80	..
Union Ferry stock	..	65
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union TypeWriter	..	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	72	77
Wagner Car Company	154	158
Western Gas Company	63	65
†Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95
Worthington Pump pf.	75	78

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

B. & O. S. W.—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Nov.	$130,391	$158,990	$157,271
Month	470,323	545,715	530,999
From July 1	2,558,400	2,886,830	2,806,014
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,391	6,327	6,327
4th week Nov.	$535,000	$582,000	$536,000
Month	1,955,000	2,127,000	1,919,358
From Jan. 1	18,715,392	17,018,395	17,197,314
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,362	1,362	1,276
4th week Nov.	$254,879	$227,285	$225,653
Month	866,705	889,637	796,991
From July 1	4,331,380	4,274,830	4,202,927
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	516
4th week Nov.	$77,600	$79,500	$77,238
Month	324,400	378,400	346,372
From July 1	1,621,316	1,763,958	1,595,971
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Nov.	$6,184	$7,409	$7,705
Month	21,378	24,544	24,783
From July 1	124,463	138,473	131,702
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
4th week Nov.	24,313	30,940	31,881
Month	82,861	102,668	102,332
From July 1	494,730	566,017	475,101
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Nov.	$137,755	$98,670	$159,206
Month	397,654	329,041	478,714
From July 1	1,679,068	1,425,083	1,809,636
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Nov.	$69,616	$85,874	$92,479
Month	240,581	302,494	292,611
From Jan. 1	3,053,799	3,200,826	3,059,214
LOUISVILLE, EVANS. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Nov.	$31,511	$39,852	$33,637
Month	115,102	129,323	111,629
From Jan. 1	1,375,265	1,346,186	1,292,897
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week Nov.	$32,637	$29,756	$32,911
From Jan. 1	1,135,173	1,062,861	1,103,702
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
4th week Nov.	$261,320	$231,803	$204,534
Month	867,900	805,712	676,086
From Jan. 1	9,241,264	8,587,457	7,062,714
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	379	379	379
4th week Nov.	$37,848	$50,584	$51,232
Month	156,301	195,192	172,475
From July 1	918,835	981,569	869,792
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month November	$353,933	$372,999	$332,014
From July 1	1,609,198	1,521,978	1,340,617
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Nov.	$19,101	$22,732	$24,655
Month	63,705	77,803	74,472
From Jan. 1	780,460	833,504	781,301
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Nov.	$63,630	$66,429	$73,953
Month	222,562	237,249	240,348
From July 1	1,208,401	1,413,225	1,243,403
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Nov.	$26,347	$34,550	$32,318
Month	92,102	126,066	112,108
From July 1	551,235	639,421	606,295
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW for October—			
Gross earnings	$63,704	$60,092	$58,158
Op. expenses	52,375	54,833	47,951
Net earnings	11,389	5,259	10,207
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	589,026	518,457	524,986
Op. expenses	503,611	449,452	430,591
Net earnings	85,415	69,005	94,395
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for October—			
Gross earnings	$722,224	$779,959	$726,757
Op. expenses	404,059	415,749	388,762
Net earnings	318,164	363,310	337,995
Charges	200,036	199,927	204,028
Surplus	118,128	163,382	133,967
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,592,143	2,752,911	2,463,466
Op. expenses	1,519,956	1,521,119	1,392,646
Net earnings	1,072,187	1,231,792	1,070,820
Charges	781,983	785,307	811,201
Surplus	290,202	446,424	259,619
MEXICAN NATIONAL for October—			
Gross earnings	490,225	424,337	406,872
Op. expenses	365,230	298,143	300,157
Net earnings	124,995	126,194	106,715
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,251,241	3,675,340	3,529,186
Op. expenses	3,153,245	2,796,643	2,774,351
Net earnings	1,097,996	878,697	754,835
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	239,646	255,510	239,180
Op. expenses	148,496	154,743	137,952
Net earnings	91,150	120,766	101,228
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	874,816	931,600	799,106
Op. expenses	577,269	539,512	514,089
Net earnings	297,547	392,088	285,017

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The market for local stocks was somewhat more active. Butte Copper Mining was the favorite, advancing on a few sales. Montana was dull, but strong, at an advance of ¾, to 92¾; Arnold dropped 10, to 40; Franklin rose 1, to 12; Kearsarge gained a point, to 17, closing at 16⅞, and Wolverine rose ¼, to 9½. The rest of the list was dull and unchanged. The gold mining stocks were very little traded in, but were firm, with no change. The Tamarack Directors declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable Dec. 31, making $6 for the year. Bell Telephone was up to 209, Bay State Gas dropped ¼, to 5, with Dominion Coal up ⅛, to 10½. West End was dull and strong at an advance of ⅜, to 66; New Haven was a feature, gaining 1 point, to 180½. Boston and Maine also rose 1, to 166½. Copper in London advanced ¼, to 48¾, for spot, and 49⅜ for futures. Money rates practically unchanged, loaning between banks at 2½@2 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Compiete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 4, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
52½	53	853	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	54½	54½	52⅝	52⅝	−3½
..	..	10	American Express.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
109	112	16	Am. Express, ex div...	109	109	109	109	.....
13¼	13⅜	4,480	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¼	13¼	− ½
30¼	31¾	830	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	31½	31½	31	31	− ⅝
115⅜	115⅞	28,635	American Sugar Refs.	116⅝	117⅛	115⅝	115¾	− ¼
103¼	103¾	200	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	103½	103½	103½	103½	− ½
76	76¼	1,602	American Tobacco.....	76½	76¾	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
22	24	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	23	23	23	23	.....
14⅜	14⅞	1,010	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
23¼	23⅝	1,243	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
13¼	13⅜	4,935	Baltimore & Ohio.....	16	16	12½	13	−3½
10	10¼	2,324	Bay State Gas.....	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	− ½
21	21½	438	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+1
92½	93	100	Brooklyn Union Gas...	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	− ¼
20½	22	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
56½	62	70	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.pf.	59¼	60	59¼	60	.....
49	49½	1,855	Canada Southern.....	49½	49½	48¾	49⅛	− ⅜
17	17⅜	1,145	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16½	17⅛	16½	17	− ¼
79⅛	79⅞	14,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	78⅜	79½	78⅞	79⅛	+ ⅜
78⅛	78⅜	12,190	Chicago Gas, t. r.....	76½	77¼	76½	76¾	.....
5	6	100	Chicago Great Western	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
75¼	75⅜	9,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	75⅛	75⅞	75⅛	75⅝	+ ¼
130½	131½	127	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131	131	131	131	+1
106¼	106⅞	1,263	Chicago & Northw....	106¼	106⅞	106	106¾	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅞	3,431	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	69⅞	70¼	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅛
30½	31	230	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	.....
84	86	219	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	84	84	84	84	−1
25	26	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	25	25	25	25	.....
17⅝	18	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	17¾	17¾	− ¼
169	169	1,484	Commercial Cable.....	169	169	169	169	+6¾
162½	163	1,484	Consolidated Gas Co...	163	163	162½	162½	.....
127	128	311	Delaware & Hudson...	128¼	128¼	128	128	.....
160	160½	205	Del., Lack. & West..	160¼	160¼	160	160	.....
12⅛	..	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
44	45	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
66	66½	210	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
32⅞	33	3,270	General Electric.....	32½	33⅜	32½	33	+ ¾
120	122	175	Great Northern pf....	120	120	120	120	−2
93	95	256	Illinois Central.....	93	93	93	93	−2
48	48½	325	Illinois Steel Co.....	48	48¼	48	48¼	− ¼
21½	21⅝	2,225	Laclede Gas.....	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾	− ½
68	70	25	Laclede Gas pf.....	71	71	71	71	.....
70½	72	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
153½	155	325	Lake Shore.....	155	155¼	154½	154½	.....
50⅜	50⅝	2,955	Louisville & Nashville.	51	51	50⅜	50⅜	.....
1⅜	1½	300	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
97	97⅛	11,280	Manhattan Con.....	96⅜	97½	96⅜	97⅛	+ ⅜
109	110½	50	Metropolitan Traction.	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	.....
19¼	19¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ½
48½	49½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	49	49	49	49	+1
29¼	29½	1,140	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29¼	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	− ⅜
22⅜	22½	655	Missouri Pacific.....	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	.....
25¼	25½	225	National Lead Co.....	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	.....
103⅝	104½	950	New Jersey Central...	104¼	104¼	104	104	− ½
95½	95¾	791	New York Central....	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	+ ½
26¾	27	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	27	27	27	27	.....
5	5⅛	300	North American.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
14⅜	15⅜	700	N. P., all in. pd.....	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
24⅜	25	2,760	N. P. pf., all in. pd....	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
33¾	34	706	N. P. pf., Wash. ass...	34	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	− ¼
15⅜	16	501	Ontario & Western....	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	− ¼
½	1½	200	Oregon Imp., t. r.....	1	1	¾	¾	− ⅛
37½	40	43	O. R. & N. pf.....	38½	40	38½	40	+ ⅝
26¼	26½	1,100	Pacific Mail.....	26	26¼	26	26½	+ ⅛
29⅜	29½	10,400	P. & R., all in. pd....	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	− ¼
14⅜	14½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
157	158	330	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	157½	157½	157	157	.....
5¼	5½	810	St. L. & San Fran....	5	5⅝	5	5½	.....
37½	38	39	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
13¾	14¼	267	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅝
4⅝	5	300	St. Louis Southw.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
10⅜	10⅞	300	St. L. Southw. pf.....	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ¼
3¼	4	1,160	St. Paul & Omaha.....	4	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
11⅞	12	311	Standard R. & T.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
15½	16¼	300	Southern Pacific.....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ½
10⅝	10⅝	3,350	Southern Railway.....	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
31	31	24,657	Southern Railway pf..	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31	+ ⅝
29½	29½	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	29¼	29¾	29	29	− ½
10	10¼	300	Texas Pacific.....	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	10¼	2,462	Union Pacific, t. r....	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
6¼	6⅝	500	U. S. Cordage, t. r....	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	.....
12¼	12⅝	20	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	12	12	12	12	.....
9⅛	9½	230	United States Leather..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
61½	62	1,211	U. S. Leather pf.....	62½	62⅝	61¾	61¾	− ½
25⅜	26	1,785	United States Rubber...	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅝
7	7⅛	75	Wabash.....	7¼	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	.....
16⅞	17¼	810	Wabash pf.....	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
86⅜	86⅞	8,836	Western Union Tel....	87	87½	86¾	86¾	− ⅛
8¼	8⅜	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		187,241						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 75½
2,000 85 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 73½
At, T & S F gen 4s 78⅞
12,000 79
37,000 79¼
3,000 79⅜
10,000 79¼
13,000 79⅝
500 79
19,000 79¼
Adjustment 4s 42½
34,000 42⅝
10,000 42⅝
1,500 42½
Atlantic & Pacific inc 13⅜
40,000 13⅝
15,000 1½
Austin & N W 1st 83¼
7,000 83
4,000 83
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 79¼
1,000 79¼
Brooklyn R T 5s 78½
4,000 78½
1,000 78
10,000 79
4,000 78½
1,000 78½
5,000 79¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 106
12,000 106
8,000 105⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 100½
1,000 100½
1,000 101
Canada So 1st gld 110
4,000 110
Canada Southern 2d 105
5,000 105
Ches & Ohio con 5s 107½
2,000 107½
9,000 107¾
Registered 106½
8,000 106½
2,000 106
15,000 106½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 73¾
5,000 74
1,000 74
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 96⅞
5,000 97½
1,000 97½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 101¼
3,000 101¼
Chi & Ill gen 5s 101¼
5,000 101¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 111
2,000820F 111
3,000 111
5,000 111½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 95½
5,000 95½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 28½
20,000 28½
Chi, Dec & W 1st 101
1,000 101
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge 28½
1,000 28½
Total sales $2,821,500

Erie 1st cons 7s 138
5,000 138
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs 64
2,000 64
Hend'n Bridge 1st 110
1,000 110
H & T Cent G M 4s 104
8,000 104
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 66¼
10,000 66¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s 97½
5,000 97½
James R Valley 1st, Tr Co certfs 48½
1,000 48½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 48⅝
20,000 48⅝
5,000 48⅝
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 39
5,000 39
Keokuk & D M 5s 35⅜
20,000 35½
10,000 35⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 82½
5,000 82½
30,000 82
5,000 82⅛
14,000 82½
12,000 82⅜
1,000 82½
20,000 82½
10,000 82¼
Rich & Dan 6s 119¾
5,000 120
6,000 119¾
10,000 119¾
21,000 120
Rio Grande June 1st 87
10,000 87
Rio Grande Western 1st 114½
5,000 114¼
4,000 114¾
8,000 114⅝
8,000 114½
St L & A T H 1st 5s 102½
7,000 102½
St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st 99¾
26,000 99¾
7,000c 101
St L & Iron Mount 2d 96½
1,000 96½
St L & S F G M 5s 96½
5,000 82½
St L & S F G M 6s 82½
7,000 109½
St L & S F 4s 50½
5,000 63½
5,000 63¼
16,000 63½
St P & Sioux C 1st 127½
8,000 127½
St P, M & M 2d 117¾
2,000820F 117¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s 57
1,000 57
Scioto Val & N E 4s 82½
12,000 82½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 91¾
5,000 92
15,000 92
26,000 92¼
23,000 92
45,000 92¼
10,000 92
Standard R & T 6s 78
2,000 78
1,000 78½
1,000 78
1,000 78¼
5,000 78
Tenn C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s 85
1,000 85
Tex & N O cons 5s 94½
10,000 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 85
2,000 85
Tex & Pac 2d inc 22
10,000 22
10,000 21¾
5,000 22
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 67½
3,000 67½
Union Pac ext S F 8s 80
1,000 80
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 31
1,000 31
Minor coin 1,089,692
Deposits in National banks 16,101,657
Bonds and interest paid... 226,742
Total $85,526,900
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund 6,716,041
Outstanding checks and drafts 6,071,373
Disbursing officers' balances 24,740,101
Post Office Department account 2,184,529
Miscellaneous items 2,233,780
Total $43,965,916
Balance 41,560,984
Available cash balance, including gold reserve $224,585,905

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$385,086	$2,035,706	$59,077,975
Internal revenue.	645,117	1,811,912	66,384,656
Miscellaneous	71,029	386,708	10,472,186
Total	$1,101,234	$4,234,328	$135,884,818

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$137,000	$529,000	$49,647,754
War		177,000	23,791,469
Navy	75,000	180,000	15,126,836
Indians	108,000	158,000	5,367,012
Pensions	625,000	4,046,000	64,553,773
Interest	12,000	83,000	18,333,488
Total	$957,000	$5,123,000	$176,720,335
Excess of receipts over expenditures	144,234	†$38,671	†40,835,517

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$90,000	$1,595,685
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$19,375	124,975	3,188,433

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Consol. Coal	34	39	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	12½	13½
4s, r., 1907	109	109¼	D. M. & Ft. D...	9	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	70	75
4s, c., 1907	110½	111	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	..	N. Y. & S. L.	28	29½
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120½	D., S. S. & A....	4¼	5	N. Y. & S. L. 2d pf	9	10½
4s, c., 1925	119⅝	119⅞	D. S. S. & A. pf.	9	10½	N. Y., L. & W.	117	..
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100	104	N. Y., S. & W.	9⅞	10
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾	Erie	15½	16	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	35⅜	36
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	Erie 1st pf.	35½	36	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Erie 2d pf.	20	21½	Nor. & West., all		
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	32	in. paid.	11⅝	12
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50	Nor. & W. pf., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Harlem	287	300	in paid.	17	17¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Homestake	34	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Iowa Central	8¼	8¾	Oregon R. & N.	15	25
			Iowa Central pf.	28	28½	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15	17
Adams Express	148	152	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Penn. Coal.	300	..
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Kan. & Mich.	5¼	8	Peo. & Eastern	5	9
Alt. & T. H.	57	62	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
Am. Coal	100	125	Keokuk & W.	30	45	P., C. & St. L.	85	..
Am. Cotton Oil	14½	15	L. E. & W.	18	20	pf.	55	55
Am. T. & C.	90	91½	Long Island	..	56	P. F. W. & C.	160	..
Ann Arbor	9	10½	L., N. A. & C.	⅜	¾	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Tob. pf.	101	103	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Quicksilver pf.	10¼	12
At. & Pac.	⅞	..	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Rens. & Sar.	182	186
B. & W. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Man. Beach pf.	5	10	Rk., W. & O.	11½	118
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Md. Coal pf.	50	60	St. J. & G. I.	⅜	1
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1¼	Mex. Cent.	7¾	9	St. P. & Dul.	18	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1¼	1½	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	87
Canadian Pacific	55¼	56¼	Michigan Central	90	95	St. P. & O. pf.	129½	132
Central Pacific	15¾	16	Minn. Iron	60	68	St. P., M. & M.	111	115
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Mo., K. & T.	13½	14	Stl. Sull. certfs.	65½	65½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	162	..	Mobile & Ohio	22	23	Third Avenue.	160	162
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	50	Morris & Essex.	163½	166	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
C. & E. Ill pf.	95	101	Nat. Lead pf.	88½	89½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
C. & N. W. pf.	150	..	Nat. Lin. Oil.	15	16½	U. P., D. & G.	2½	2¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..	National Starch	3	7	U. S. Express	40	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	66	U. S. Cord. gtd.	24½	25½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	U. S. Rubber pf.	81	82
Col. & H. Coal., 3d in. paid	5½	..	New Cent. Coal	6	8½	Wells-F. Express.	97	100
New England					45¼	West. Union Beef.	5	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	60	N. Y. & N. H.	178½	181½	W. & L. E. pf.	30½	33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	13⅜	13⅜
14,270	Am. Sug. Ref.	116½	117	115⅞	116⅞
40	Am. Tobacco	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼
30	A., T. & S. F.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	13	14⅞	13	14⅞
20	Can. Southern	49	49	49	49
3,170	Chicago Gas	76½	77	76¼	76⅜
1,450	C., R. I. & P.	77	79¼	69¾	69¾
5,080	C. B. & Q.	79	79½	79	79½
3,130	C., M. & St. P.	75½	75½	75½	75½
150	Gen. Electric	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾
1,010	Louis. & Nash.	51	53¾	50⅝	50⅝
870	Manhattan	96¾	97⅜	96¾	96⅞
70	Nor. Pac. pf.	25	25⅜	25	25⅛
3,420	P. & R., all in. pd.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
10	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
70	Southern Ry.	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
280	Southern pf.	30⅞	31½	30⅞	31
30	Tenn. C. & I.	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29¾
20	Union Pacific	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
300	U. S. Cordage	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	U. S. Leather pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½
1,240	West. Union	87	87½	86¾	86¾
37,290					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	79	79¼	79	79¼
3,000	C. & N. P. 1st.	43½	43½	43½	43½
2,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	92	92	92	92
$25,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 538,089.86 ounces of silver bullion, against which 538 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 528 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,912,113
Imports for same period	79,737,065
Net imports	$28,824,952
Net exports to date, 1895	58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, and 273 Kingston and Pembroke at .28@.30. On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Brunswick sold at .21, and 100 Comstock at .06.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.30	.30
Best & Belcher	.70	.72
Bodie Consolidated	.52	.50
Bulwer	.40	.40
Challar	1.70	1.60
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.50
Crown Point	.25	.25
Gould & Curry	.47	.48
Hale & Norcross	1.05	.48
Mexican	.49	.47
Ophir	1.15	1.10
Potosi	.84	.83
Savage	.49	.48
Sierra Nevada	.49	.47
Union Consolidated	.41	.38
Utah	.06	.08
Yellow Jacket	.32	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 4.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05½	.05½
Anaconda	1.12	1.15
Argentum	.88	.49
Blue Bell	.07	.08
Consolidated	.15¼	.15¼
Elkton	1.49	1.42
Gibson	.59½	.60½
Golden Fleece	.05	.08
Isabella	.43¾	.43¾
Jefferson	.12¾	.12¾
Pharmacist	.15½	.15½
Portland	1.34	1.31
Rosa	.14¾	.14¾
Union	.31½	.32
Work	.08¾	.08¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 4th day of December, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,262,908
Gold bullion	52,116,045
Total	$170,378,954
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,000,169
Balance	*$132,378,785
Standard silver dollars	$373,046,143
Silver bullion	772,535
Total	$373,818,678
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,089,390
Balance	17,729,288
Standard silver dollars of 1890	10,255,890
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	111,114,390
Total	121,370,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	121,370,280
United States notes	72,266,847
Net outstanding currency certificates	39,350,000
Balance	32,916,847
Treasury notes of 1890	$40,558,222
National bank notes	13,057,951
Fractional silver coin	14,492,601
Fractional currency	31
Minor coin	1,089,692
Deposits in National banks	16,101,657
Bonds and interest paid	226,742
Total	$85,526,900
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	6,716,041
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,071,373
Disbursing officers' balances	24,740,101
Post Office Department account	2,184,529
Miscellaneous items	2,233,780
Total	$43,965,916
Balance	41,560,984
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$224,585,905

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$385,086	$2,035,706	$59,077,975
Internal revenue.	645,117	1,811,912	66,384,656
Miscellaneous	71,029	386,708	10,472,186
Total	$1,101,234	$4,234,328	$135,884,818

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$137,000	$529,000	$49,647,754
War		177,000	23,791,469
Navy	75,000	180,000	15,126,836
Indians	108,000	158,000	5,367,012
Pensions	625,000	4,046,000	64,553,773
Interest	12,000	83,000	18,333,488
Total	$957,000	$5,123,000	$176,720,335
Excess of receipts over expenditures	144,234	†$38,671	†40,835,517

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$90,000	$1,595,685
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$19,375	124,975	3,188,433

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

United States Treasury

	Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$470,418,327	$86,384,688	$556,803,015
This fiscal year	45,129,356	6,346,378	51,475,734
This month	141,174	21,040	162,214
This day	38,212	3,000	41,212

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $645,117; from customs, $365,066, and miscellaneous, $161,029.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $614,256.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09⅞
Minnesota patent flour	$4.75
Lard, prime	4.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.01
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 78¼@80¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 2 red, 90@92c; No. 2 corn, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 oats, 18⅛@18⅜c; No. 2 rye, 40@41c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 70@79c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $6.90@$6.95; lard, per 100 lb, $3.80@3.82½; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.75@$3.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, 5.26c; granulated, 4.63c; standard A, 4.26c; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	7.41	7.41	7.30	7.25@7.27
January	7.47	7.48	7.31	7.31@7.32
February	7.52	7.54	7.40	7.39@7.40
March	7.58	7.62	7.47	7.47@7.48
April	7.64	7.67	7.53	7.52@7.53
May	7.69	7.71	7.58	7.57@7.58
June	7.70	7.75	7.63	7.61@7.62
July	7.72	7.76	7.67	7.63@7.63
August	7.47	7.76	7.70	7.65@7.67

Market closed weak at 14 to 16 points decline compared with yesterday's closing prices. Unsatisfactory notices. 780. Total sales, 234,500 bales. New York net receipts, 1,616 bales; sales, 2,047 bales; spinners, 47 bales; stock, 248,342 bales. Total net receipts to-day, 43,301, (including Norfolk estimated 4,000 bales;) thus far this week, 269,136 bales, against 308,693 bales last week, and 231,157 bales last year. Spot cotton dull, ⅛c lower; middling uplands, 7 9-16c; middling gulf, 7 13-16c. Sales, 2,047 bales, including 2,000 bales contract and 47 bales spinning.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton easier; sales, 14,000 bales. Speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 9-32d. Futures easy; sellers at 3-64d decline; closed easy, 3½ to 4 points net decline. January-February, 4 08½s; February-March, 4 08s; March-April, 4 08⅝; April-May, 4 08s; May-June, 4 08½d; July-August, 4 09½s; August-September, 4 07 to 4 08; December, 4 12s; December-January, 4 09½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, some business at low prices. The Liverpool stocks show up as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
In store Liverpool	706,000	680,000	954,000
Afloat	389,000	408,000	222,000
Total	1,094,000	1,088,000	1,176,000
Of which American	957,000	959,000	1,021,000

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement: Crop movement from Sept. 1 to Dec. 4 is as follows: Port receipts, 3,808,330 bales, against 2,603,400 bales last year, 3,999,781 bales year before last, and 3,069,252

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for the builder, Thomas W. Keogh, the seven-story building, now being completed, 48, 50, and 52 Great Jones Street, size 66 by 88, for $200,000, to an investor. This building has been recently leased by the same brokers to the National Casket Company for a term of ten years.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Moses Allen Starr to Messrs. Oppenheimer & Metzger eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue. This property is restricted to private dwellings, and the entire block is now owned by four persons, Francis Crawford, George Ruddell, George Mulligan, and Oppenheimer & Metzger. Mr. Crawford started last week to build on the lots immediately adjoining those sold yesterday.

Messrs. Duff & Rusher have sold, for Frederick Tiedemann, his four-story, twenty-foot house 320 West Seventy-sixth Street; for James B. Gillie, the three-story private house 63 West Eighty-ninth Street, for $25,000.

Messrs. Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have sold the five-story brick tenement 127 Avenue C, northwest corner of Eighth Street, 20 by 75, at an advance on the price paid for the property at auction on Nov. 19, which was $22,200.

Messrs. C. H. Diamond & Co. have sold for Marcellus Hartley the building 17 West Thirtieth Street, size 25 by 107.6, for $85,000, to an investor, subject to a lease for about four years yet to run. They have also sold a medium-sized piece of improved property in the wholesale grocery district, the particulars of which are not ready for announcement.

The following leases are reported by C. H. Diamond & Co.: Two lofts, 25 by 100, in the new fire-proof building 7 Lafayette Place, for Meyer Gruhn, to Louis H. Bronner and Gudebrod Brothers Company; the store and basement, 50 by 100, in the new building 142 and 144 West Fourteenth Street, for Joseph L. Buttenweiser, to Alexander Klinkowsteln, for ten years, at $3,500 per annum; the entire building 390 to 396 Washington Street, 100 by 150, for fifteen years, at $15,000 per annum, for the Brower estate, to the Potter-Parlin Company; the store, basement, and first loft, in the Browning Building, corner Laight Street and St. John's Lane, (12,500 square feet to a floor,) to Semon Bache & Co., at $8,000 per annum, for a term of years; the fourth loft at 91 Crosby Street, running through to and including 56 Marion Street, for Max Hart, to the Excelsior Cloak and Suit Company, and the store, basement, first and second lofts, in same building, to Hirsch & Kaufman, for three years, at $5,000 per annum; for John D. Ireland, the fifth loft in his new building, corner West Broadway and West Third Street, to G. Goldstein & Sons, for five years, at $1,500 per annum; for the O. B. Potter Trust, the first loft, 72 by 129, in the eight-story five-proof building 92 to 96 Bleecker Street, corner Mercer Street, to L. Prager, for five years, at $4,000 per annum.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 374 Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story brick store, by David R. Cocks of 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner, William Wagner, 510 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, lessee; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, for a two-story 50 by 62 brick gas manufacturing and storage house, by Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, owner; Pintsch Compressing Company, 160 Broadway, lessee; J. A. Dixon, architect; cost, $8,000.

Boston Avenue, north side, 115.5 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 49, by Jane and E. Macdonald of 41 Wall Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,500.

Jackson Street, north side, 175 feet west of Railroad Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40, by Danton Pearsall of White Plains Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $3,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a one-story 50 by 50 frame shed, by George G. Fuessell of Morris Avenue, owner; Kirby & Co., architects; cost, $300.

Popham Avenue, west side, 644.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a three-story 47.8 by 57.6 frame dwelling, by Anton Ellard of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; E. A. Sargent, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 106 to 410 South Street, and 401 to 407 Water Street, alterations to five three and five story brick storage warehouse, Jones Brothers, 79 and 81 Front Street, owners; Walter H. Beebe of 144 East Forty-fifth Street, lessee; cost, $3,500.

Fifty-first Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by John McCauley of 216 Eleventh Avenue, owner; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of Home Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Josef Maticko, owner; cost, $500.

Blaudell Avenue, north side of Westchester Avenue, alterations to a two-story and basement frame stable, by Henry C. Mapes of Westchester, owner; cost, $2,200.

Fox Street, west side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by P. Hennessy of 641 Fox Street, owner; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Railroad Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick tenement, by Henry Schmidt estate of 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owners; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 4.

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x irregular; Stephen Ballard to Warren F. Johnston $1

10TH AV, e s, 72 ft n of boundary line of land of Charles Cheesebrough, 36x150x37x150; Lucien S. Bayliss, referee, to Robert B. Snowden 1,900

BROOK AV, n w corner of 161st St, 63.3x91.6x—x irregular; 161st St, 63.3x91.6x—x also 161st St, s s, 493.3 ft w of Brook Av, 61.3 ft, to Washington Av, x80x—; Otto C. Mezger and others to Peter Daly 1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Max J. Mezger and another, by special guardian, to Peter Daly 1,000

138TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Railroad Av, 35x20; Georgie D. Lynch to James A. Lynch 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 225 ft n of Burnside Av, 100x119.4x101.7x137.3; John Aldersley and another to William J. Marshall and another 6,125

LOTS 46 to 52, 55 to 58, 63, 64, 99, 100, 103 to 106, map of Woodlawn Heights, each lot 20x100; Mary Y. Chubb to Christopher Weight 7,600

LOTS 634 to 637, map of George F. & H. B. Opdyke; Martha Dinsmore to George W. Sammie 5,000

JEROME AV, e s, 236.7 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 50x100; Samuel H. Merritt and others to William Gully 9,000

PLOT on west shore of City Island, under water, land of Elias D. Hunter; E. D. Delancey, individually and as executrix, and others to Philip F. Flynn..

EAST CHESTER BAY, adjoining land of David Scofield, contains 2¼ acres; Charles G. Vail to Frances Vail. 1

15TH AV, s e corner of 4th St, 52.6x114; Charles A. Tier and wife to Henrietta Stadie 2,000

6TH AV, e s, 115.5 ft n of 123d St, 18x75; Charles P. Peirce and others to Mary A. Peirce 21,500

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 100x150; Warren F. Johnson to Thomas S. Walker 1

183D ST, 29 East; Franklin Eddowes to Ella W. Eddowes 1

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Home Av, 100x100.5; Alva A. Bedell and others to Henry M. Denton 10

43D ST, 442 West; John C. Jones and others to Salome Campbell, (quitclaim deed) 1

GRAND ST, s s, 22.6 ft e of Orchard St, 65.4x65; Charles G. Vail to Frances Vail. 1

103D ST, n s, 196.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 61.7x91.6x110.3, to Leroy Lane; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females 10,000

111TH ST, s s, 151.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Alice Davies to Alfred Freund 17,000

56TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11; Julian Botts and wife to Mary J. Rudden, (two-thirds part)... 1

112TH ST, n s, 354 ft w of 5th Av, 10x100.11; Holcomb Jones and wife to Bridget Cronin 1

85TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Edward J. De Coppet to Pauline De Coppet 1

68TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to City and Suburban Homes Company 156,750

ORCHARD ST, 97 and 245 Rivington St; Nathan Loewy and wife to Benjamin Drachmann 1

Flint's Fine Furniture

Graceful Gifts.
Vernis Martin Nest Tables,
$19.00.

48TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret H. A. Smith to Caroline Meyer 100

92D ST, n s, 315 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Julius Bonner and wife to Theresa Steinmann 10

96TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x100.8; Julius Katzenberg to S. B. Steinmann 1

94TH ST, 33 West; Sigmund B. Steinmann to Theresa Steinmann 10

WEST END AV, 486; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Henry D. Noyes 4,525

82D ST, s s, 151.4 ft w of Avenue B, 18.4x102.2; Ulrich Schlaeppi and wife to Salomon Muller 1

99TH ST, s s, 159.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50.1x100.11; Theodor von Ganther and wife to Bertha Smith 1

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; John H. Rogon, referee, to Louise Newboner 16,000

115TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Henry H. Wood and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1

115TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; also 115th St, n s, 190 ft w of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Alfred N. Beadleston and another to Henry H. Wood 100

Recorded Leases.

BICKET, Robert, to Emily de Vallette; 217 West 38th St, 3 years $1,800

CHISOLM, George E., and another, trustees, to John L. Cadwalader, and another, executors; n e s Waverley Place, between 8th Av and Macdougal St, Lot 5 of map of Fifteenth Ward, by E. Smith, 21 years 1,550

HAMILTON, Schuyler V. C., and others, by guardian, to Christian Hanfeld; s w s of 68th St, Lot 517 in 520, map of estate of Cornelius Ray, 21 years 1,600

HECKER, Michael, to Sigmund B. Hauser; 759 10th Av, 5 years 1,380

SKIDMORE, Samuel T., to Herbert T. Wood; 144 Beekman St, store and second floor, 5 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BALDWIN, Mary E. G. and Homer R., to Cyrus C. Marble; w s of Valentine Av, 302.5 ft s of road leading from Central Bridge to Fordham Depot, 1 year $350

BROCKER, Ephraim, and wife and Isabel B. Tyte to Samuel P. Avery; n w side of 3d Av, 260.5 ft s w of 167th St, 5 years 10,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to J. Frederic Kernochan; s s of 89th St, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 12,000

CRONIN, Bridget, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; n s of 113th St, 354 ft w of 5th Av, (installments) 9,933

CHRISTIE, David, to Henry F. Miller; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 108th St, 1 year 7,200

CONNERY, John J., to the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan; s s of Kinsella Av, Lots 56 and 57, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, 19 months 474

DRISCHLER, Francis, to Marie Drischler; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 111th St, 1 year 6,000

EDEN, Mary D. and John H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; n w corner of Aqueduct Av and St. James St, 1 year 5,000

GATES, Ephraim C., and others to Olin J. Stephens; w s of Gerard Av, at intersection of centre line of Grove St, 5 years 29,652

GARLAND, Amelia M., to James W. Gerard; s s of Waverley Place, between Macdougal St and 6th Av, 3 years 10,000

GERKN, Louis C., to John F. Betz & Son, Limited; n s of 63d St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, (installments) 4,000

GREEN, Cyrus H., and wife to Alexander E. Orr, (trustee); 16, map of part of the Hunt estate, (demand) 2,500

HOYT, Janet, R. C., and William S., to Stephen Butler; west part of Lot 36, map of Country Club Land Association, 1 acre, 2 years 2,000

JOHNSEN, Gunder, and wife to John J. Bell; s w corner of 5th Av and 134th St, indebtedness 4,700

CHEBRA, Kadische Anshai Sochochow to Rubin Resler; 141 Eldridge St, lease, notes 1,000

KAHRS, Herman, and wife to Fannie C. Lowden and Elsie B. Lowden; n s of 100th St, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.... 14,000

KINGSLEY, Maud E. T. R., to Charles K. Bush; 230 Water St, demand..... 2,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 122d St, 80 ft w of Park Av, demand 2,000

MALLAHAN, Susan M., to Warren B. Sammis; n s of Rockfield St, 750 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 1,000

MEYER, Caroline, to Margaret H. A. Smith; n s of 48th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 5,500

MOLONEY, Thomas, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 134th St, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months 5,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to John Aldersley; e s of Anthony Av, 225 ft n of Burnside Av, 6 months. 2,115

OTIS, Ira L., and wife to James L. Wells, executor of Adelia Hunter; n e corner of Railroad Av and 146th St, 4 1-12 years 5,000

POWERS, James B., and wife to Catherine F. Meyer; s e corner of 10th Av and 200th St, 3 years 1,500

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Edward H. Gilbert; s e corner of Trinity Av and 156th St, demand 2,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOACHIM to John Reid and Joseph F. Mulqueen; 22 to 32 Roosevelt St, bonds, 5 years.... 45,000

STANTON, Elizabeth H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71 East 66th St, 3 years 6,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to Lemuel Skidmore, as trustee for Laura A. Maclay; s s of 85th St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 12,000

SAME to same; s s of 85th St, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 12,528

SMITH, Margaret H. A., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 48th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 6,000

SHIRMER, Charles D., to Harriet F. Duncan; Lot 111, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years 400

SAME to same; Lots 116, 117, 118, and 119, same map, 3 years, four mortgages 1,600

STACK, Maurice, and Hannah, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 180 and 181, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years... 550

SOSIENSKI, Maggie, to Mary E. Flynn; s s of 12th St, West one-half Lot 901, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years.... 1,500

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation of the City of New York to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian of Robert S. Clark; e s of 2d Av, 26.10 ft s of 9th St, 2 years 5,000

VAIL, Francis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 Orchard St, 3 years 3,000

WARD, Walworth, and wife, to Leopold Plaut; 81st St, n e corner of West End Av, demand 3,000

WOOD, Henry H., to Alfred N. Beadleston and William L. Skidmore, trustees, &c.; n s of 115th St, 190 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 11,000

SAME to same; n s of 115th St, 240 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 11,000

SAME to same; s s of 115th St, 230 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 12,000

YOUNG, James and Mary, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 216, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 350

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRESLIN, Michael P., and another to Thomas Jennett $700

BRAINERD, Cephas, to E. H. Brainerd, (two mortgages) 2

CORRIGAN, Most Rev. Michael A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, (assigns sixteen mortgages) 10,097

DE WITT, George G., and others, trustees, to William A. De Witt, committee.. 6,000

DE WITT, William G., committee, &c., to Charles H. Housman and another, administrators, &c., order of court 1

GOLDBERG, Fanny, to Nathan Bernstein 1

HOUSMAN, Charles H., and another, administrators, to Stanley P. Housman... 6,002

HILGERS, Jeannette, to Alexander Walker 1

LESTER, Mary H., to Newman Cowen.... 15,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees 7,250

O'BRIEN, James, to Louise Lange 1

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth Lawton 2,500

SCHELL, Edward H., executor, &c., to Jonas C. Heartt 4,000

STEDMAN, Ernest G., executor, &c., to the Bowling Trust Company 11,026

SCHOEDER, Paul, to Elise Diehl 2,002

STEEVES, John F., to Charles E. Bigelow 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Ambrose K. Ely 100,000

SAME to Babette Oppenheimer 15,000

WILDE, Julia C., individually, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 12,000

Lis Pendens.

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 455.4 ft n from n line of the Renwicks property, 15x100x15x98.11, except part taken for widening of Sedgwick and Lind Avs; also Sedgwick Av, e s, 470.4 ft n of n line of Renwicks property, 15x101.10x15x100, with exceptions as above; Laura D. Beach against Isaac Rothschild and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Bernardik against Rosa H. Kahn, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WEST 10TH ST, 10; Prescott H. Butler and another, trustees of Ernest Tuckerman, deceased, against Helen L. Oakley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

140TH ST, s s, 182.8 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11 x irregular; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against William E. Cornwall and others, (foreclosure of mortgages, four actions, amended.

38TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry Meuser against Annie E. Drummond and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OPDYKE AV, n e corner 1st St, 194.7x149.4x125x164.8; Emma S. Potter against Elizabeth Bergen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

66TH ST, n w corner Central Park West, runs w 300x n 100.5x e 75x n 100.5 to 67th St x e 75x s 100.5x e 50x n 52.2x e 100 to Central Park West x s 150.7 to beginning; George W. Hinkins against William Durland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

19TH ST, 241 West; Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., against Hugh J. Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.7x99.11x42.1x99.11; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, Limited, against Rose Wiederman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

81ST ST, 200 to 204 East; Michael Moore against Margaret J. Higgins, owner and contractor $425

137TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Frederick Brandt against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.... 350

18TH ST, n s, 103.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 90x114, Eastchester; Lawrence Brothers against George Bonavia, owner and contractor 871

WEST FARMS AND UNION ROADS, s e corner, 2,000 ft to Washington St and 1,000 ft to Union Road, contains about 73 acres; Catharine Cochran against New York Catholic Protectory, owner; Luke A. Burke, contractor 1,608

BROADWAY, n w corner 49th St, 100.0x111.1; same against Barrington Apartment Association, owner; Luke A. Burke, contractor 1,855

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 32x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against James R. Pringle, owner; H. B. Gravatt, contractor 550

HOME ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 20x100; Jack Shott against Mrs. Jane Campbell, owner; John Santimire, contractor 32

102D ST, 207 and 209 West; John Kingston & Son against Kate Smith, owner; James O. Kane, contractor; Antonio Carrucio, sub-contractor 104

121ST ST, 345, n s, between 1st and 2d Avs; Gus Palmer against Isaac Isaacs, owner and contractor 8

PLEASANT AV AND 117TH ST, n w corner, 95.8x119; Harrison Brothers & Co. against John D. Heins, owner; Smith & Gaylor, White & Anderson, and Andrew Benney, contractors 80

45TH ST, 238 East; George Call & Co. against Rosa Brenenfield, owner and contractor 95

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 138th St, 75x100; William Schindele against William H. Payne, owner; Smith & Gaylor, contractors 210

116TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 24x100.11; same against Robert Lloyd, owner; Smith & Gaylor, contractors... 103

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 138th St, 50x100; Henry Ahr against William H. Payne, owner; Smith & Gaylor, contractors; White & Ryan, sub-contractors 597

BOWERY, 203; Frederick L. Fawkner against Henry C. Miner, owner; Augusta C. Validier, contractor 435

WEBSTER AV, e s, 276.10 ft n of 178th St, 51.8x100; Jacob Pfister and others against Catherine E. Hart, owner; Morris Mendelstein, contractor 230

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x125x irregular; Peter G. Arnot against Geacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor 845

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 150 x99.11; George Spaeth against Elisa C. Webster, owner and contractor 665

4TH AV, e s, —— ft s of White Plains Road, 75x114 to 5th Av, x25, being east 25 ft of west ½ of Lot 648, map of Wakefield; Isabella M. Burton against Catharine J. Deere, owner; William Bloomfield, contractor 199

67TH AV, s s, 98 ft from 18th Av, 19th St, 180x470; Robert G. Kenny against Siegel, Cooper & Co., owners; Probst Construction Company of Illinois, contractors 310

91ST ST, 253 West; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company against C. S. Sentell, owner and contractor 405

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.

ST. ANN'S AV and 144th St, n w corner, 50x100; on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, by Domenico Pesclotta to Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company 300

11TH ST, n s, 192 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x100; on Michael J. Egan, by Salvator Lasparges to Bernard Gries... 900

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 314.—James Compton vs. James R. Jesup and Edward H. Dixon, trustees, et al.—Argued; adjourned until Monday, Dec. 7, when the call will be: Nos. 415, 87, 67, 284, 337, (and 338, 339, 340, 352, 398, 399, 400, 401, 405, 586, and 462,) 448, (and 469, 470, 471,) 429, 497, 536, and 578.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: Nos. 649, 666, 677, 685, 696, 611, 600, 254.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Jennie Armstrong, Hugh Henwood, Margaret Cavanagh.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Ewbank vs. Ewbank—James Kearney. Morgan vs. Youngs—Francis D. Hoyt. Matter of Tremont Avenue—Elisha K. Camp. Blanner vs. Federgreen—James Kearney. East River Savings Institution vs. Voorhis—Benjamin Hoffman. Matter of Wheeler—George W. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Connolly—Charles W. West.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Andrew J. Bates vs. Martin J. Connellon—Joseph H. Fargis. Milton Rathburn vs. Benjamin Kraus—James W. Hyde. Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Gustav Schwab—E. G. Higginbotham.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Louis L. Langfeld vs. Otto W. Band—Isaac B. Brennan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—DALY & GARTLAND.—George Leventritt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings, for Daly & Gartland, liquor dealers, at 1,331 Third Avenue, on the application of E. Eisling & Co.

—KRAUS BROTHERS.—James W. Hyde has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Kraus Brothers, composed of Morris and Benjamin Kraus, on the application of Milton Rathburn.

—MARTIN J. CONNELLAN.—Joseph H. Fargus has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Martin J. Connellan, dealer in dry goods at 800 Columbus Avenue, on the applicaition of A. J. Bates & Co. He failed a few months ago.

—WILLIAM & GUSTAV SCHWAB.—E. G. Higginbotham has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William & Gustav Schwab, formerly paper box and album manufacturers, on the application of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

—EDWARD M. SCHEIDER.—Judgment for $6,556 was entered yesterday against Edward M. Scheider, dealer in leaf tobacco at 1,435 Second Avenue, in favor of J. Bunzl & Sons on two of his notes. He failed at 142 Water Street in January, 1894, and has since been in business in his wife's name at the present address.

—JACOB WILSON & SON.—Jacob Wilson and Edward Wilson, composing the firm of Jacob Wilson & Son, blankbook manufacturers and binders at 26 and 28 Vesey Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Graham. The senior partner is a veteran in this line of business, is about eighty years of age, and has been identified with the trade for sixty years.

—BAND ENGRAVING COMPANY.—Isaac Bell Brennan has been appointed receiver for the Band Engraving Company, a partnership, of 118 and 120 Walker Street, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court, on the application of Jonas B. Weil, in a suit brought for the dissolution of the partnership by Louis L. Langfeld against Otto W. Band. The partnership was formed in May, 1895, Mr. Langfeld contributing the plant, valued at $2,250.

—SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received an execution against the Saalfield Publishing Company at 13 East Fourteenth Street, for $4,727, in favor of Elizabeth T. Saalfield. Richard A. Saalfield, the President, recently returned from Europe, and found affairs in a complicated condition. In the past six months numerous judgments have been obtained against the company, aggregating about $5,000.

—RAYMOND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMPANY.—The Raymond Hotel and Restaurant Company, which carried on a hotel, restaurant, and bar at 136 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Casimir Boera. The company was incorporated in April last with a capital stock of $1,000, and succeeded Ralph Raymond, who had been in business there since 1888, when he succeeded Piavano. The restaurant was burned out a year ago, causing a heavy loss.

—BUSSE & ARGENBRIGHT.—Busse & Argenbright, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 14 Washington Place, have given a bill of sale, it is said, to Mrs. Busse, to secure her for borrowed money. The Sheriff received an attachment against the firm yesterday from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for $590, in favor of F. Vietor & Achelis. The partners are Michael H. Busse and John W. Argenbright. The former started in business in 1888, and Mr. Argenbright became a partner in December, 1895, when they claimed a capital of $16,000. Their liabilities now are reported to be $6,000.

—LA MAIDA BROTHERS & P. ANDREOLI.—Schedules of La Maida Brothers & P. Andreoli, Italian bankers, formerly at 124 Mulberry Street, 2,214 First Avenue, and in Philadelphia, were filed yesterday by John M. Gardner, the assignee. They show liabilities of $124,081; nominal assets, $114,971; actual assets, $663. The nominal assets are houses at 2,212 to 2,218 First Avenue, $60,000; 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, $25,000, and bills receivable, $22,918, which are probably not collectible. Of the liabilities, $80,760 are due on mortgages, $21,777 deposits for drafts remaining unpaid, $19,676 to ledger depositors, $2,227 to Philadelphia depositors and creditors, and $6,007 to the German Exchange Bank. Schedules of La Maida Brothers & Co., who were in the jewelry business at the same addresses in this city and Philadelphia, show liabilities of $14,779; nominal assets, $13,090; actual assets, $488, consisting of jewelry on hand. The balance of the assets are accounts, which cannot be collected. There are only two creditors—L. Tannenbaum & Co., for $14,526, and Alois Kohn & Co., for $254.

Out of Town.

—N. C. BELDING.—N. C. Belding, a clothing merchant of Fenton, Mich., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $18,000. Assets estimated at $20,000.

—CINCINNATI RECORD.—The owners of The Record, a morning paper established in Cincinnati, Ohio, about ten days ago, made an assignment Thursday.

—ALLEN A. & SIMEON W. DUTTON.—Transcript of a judgment from Goshen, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against Allen A. & Simeon W. Dutton for $3,102 in favor of Frank Buckley.

—ALONZO KROM.—Alonzo Krom, furniture dealer, Newburg, N. Y., has assigned. Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., is the assignee. Liabilities, $12,000. An inventory of assets is being made.

—FERREE, STEPHENSON & CO.—Executions amounting to $20,614.14 were issued against Ferree, Stephenson & Co., furniture dealers, 18 Isabella Street, Allegheny, Penn., yesterday. Mr. Ferree declines to give out any statement relating to the firm's business.

—W. E. DUPREE.—W. E. Dupree, dealer in hardware and implements at Waco, Texas, filed a deed of trust yesterday. The liabilities will amount to nearly $250,000. In addition to the main house in this city, Dupree conducted branch stores at Rosebud, Montcalm, and McGregor, all of which are included in the deed of trust. The assets are nominally largely in excess of the liabilities.

—ROCK CITY FALLS PAPER COMPANY.—The Rock City Falls Paper Company, employing fifty persons, at Rock City Falls, Saratoga County, and having a daily output of between twelve and thirteen tons of paper, has made a general assignment to Walter P. Butler of Saratoga Springs. This step was brought about by the present unsettled condition of the paper trade, the recent paper combination, and the action of a few creditors, who have threatened to commence proceedings against the company. Vice President and General Manager C. E. Howland said: "There is no doubt all creditors will receive 100 cents on the dollar, as the assets of the company are four times its liabilities." The assignee will continue the business until the stock on hand is used up, which will be in about two weeks. The mill will probably be shut down for about three or four months.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 359 failures in the United States during the week, against 296 for the previous week and 315, 322, 383, and 265 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 101, New England 44, Southern 62, Western 90, Northwestern 36, Pacific 18, Territories 8. Canada had 47, against 36 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

ADELMAN, Hyman, and Harry Lieberman—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 586

ATHERTON, George F.—New York Telephone Company $48

BALDWIN, Stephen C.—G. W. Smith and another 89

BELLIS, Elizabeth, and John G. Breen—Anna N. Doremus 72

BERGER, Emil—H. C. Copeland..... 73

BIHLER, S., and Henry G. Bihler, individually—Carmine Gatti and another.... 67

BOYD, David—A. M. Todd and others.... 1,273

BRIOLAT, Henry—N. F. Manjo..... 176

BURKLY, Jacob—Annie Dorschel and another, (costs)..... 48

CLARK, Robert—The Manhattan Railway Company, (costs) 158

COLEMAN, Daniel—Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital 637

CONDOR, Thomas—Bernard Griffin..... 155

CONLON, Margaret E.—Amuletta H. Hudson, (deficiency) 1,482

COSTIGAN, Kyran E.—K. J. Murphy..... 117

COTILLO, Francesco—J. P. Fallon, Jr., receiver, &c. 120

COTTER, John, and John Friedel—M. Mundt 237

DALEY, Patrick J., and Benjamin Gartland—M. Rathbun 104

DE BAUM, William S.—W. H. Rankin... 62

DUTTON, Allen A. and Simeon W.—F. Buckley 3,102

EAST RIVER MUTUAL INSURANCE Company—New York Telephone Company 100

ENNIS, Richard J.—Equitable General Providing Company 80

FALKENBERG, Jacob—Joseph Sawyer and others 672

FIELDS, Thomas F.—George W. Jackson.. 114

SAME—Same 72

FOSTER, George—Equitable General Providing Company 71

GRAY, Robert J.—Joseph Seeman and another 206

SAME—George H. Stege and another..... 374

GRENNING, Paul C.—Matthew P. Fox.. 86

GRIFFIN, Martin—Malcom Brewing Company 239

HAINES, Charles D.—Ransom Varney.... 152

HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING Company—Gessel Wolf 280

HERMAN, Jacob—L. F. Post..... 1,540

*HICKEY, Teresa, Helen, and James—Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 3,022

HILTON, Albert B.—G. D. Curtis and another 96

HOGAN, Thomas—William Grandeman.. 94

HOLT BROTHERS—William G. Wolf.... 157

HUNT, Frank J.—G. W. Smith and another 144

HUSING, August—H. Bruggen..... 207

INGERSOLL, John E.—Joseph Shardlow.. 158

ITALIAN HOME—J. McKesson and others 287

JOHNSON, Alfred J.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank..... 131

JONES, Arthur K.—M. L. Delafield, Jr... 15

*KNAPP, Abram B., and Charles B. Vaughan—Ninth National Bank of New York 3,561

LAWRENCE, George W.—Louis Spero and another 84

*LEBOVITZ, Julius—Malcom Brewing Company 1,294

LEE, Willard, and another—Charles H. Jackson 116

*LEGGETT, Edward W.—Hamilton Bank of the City of New York..... 3,730

LIVINGSTON, John—Reading Hardware Company 176

LOEB, Jacob—A. Goodman and another. 187

MARSLAND, Frank E.—Theodore V. Ketcham 27

McCABE, John J.—A. W. Schelling, costs 49

MERYASH, Rebecca—Excelsior Brewing Company 225

*MYERS, Samuel F. and Marcus A., and Simon Blumauer—The National City Bank 2,535

*NOBLE, W. Clark—W. K. Corll..... 733

OST, George—J. J. Housman..... 347

PLATH, Ernst—J. Kline..... 214

PERLSTEIN, Louis—The Excelsior Brewing Company 237

PETERSON, Daniel F.—Dimock & Fink Company 466

PRENDERGAST, Caroline A.—G. W. Godward 368

PRITCHARD, Ezekiel M., and Horace F.—B. Schmalacker, cost..... 99

REINHARDT, Aaron—P. Gomprecht..... 980

ROGERS, John L.—M. R. Kunkely..... 1,831

SCHEIDER, Edward M.—V. Bunzl and others 6,556

SIEBERT, Julius—R. J. Goerke and others, executors 40

SIMON, Samuel—A. Steinhardt..... 39

SMITH, George E.—E. D. Depew and others, executors 180

SOLOMON, George—F. A. Stevens..... 394

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—J. B. Adriance and others..... 223

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMpany—Elizabeth T. Saalfield..... 4,727

SAME—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York..... 280

THE MAYOR, &c.—Sara Rothglesser... 15,836

SAME—E. H. Riedel..... 43,881

SAME—William Hart 5,113

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The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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WASHINGTON.

The Human Side of His Character as Set Forth in Mr. Ford's New Work.*

Alfred the Great routed the Danes and drove away the Norsemen, but most of us remember best how an old dame clouted the King because her bread burned in the oven. Whether that story be true or not we never will find out, but, as Mr. Paul Leicester Ford explains it in his "The True George Washington," "in every country boasting a history there may be observed a tendency to make its leaders or great men superhuman." It has come about by "a slow evolution" that we discard "from the lives of our greatest men of the past all human faults and failings," and so construct impossible beings. We build up demi-gods "so stripped of human characteristics as to make us question even whether they deserve much credit for their sacrifices or their deeds."

Who can tell how many are the biographies of Benjamin Franklin? But in his human autobiography we understand him best when he tells how he stalked down Market Street in Philadelphia with a roll under each arm and munching a third. Mr. Ford humanizes the best man the world has had; nor is his grandeur diminished. What is written is taken in part from the opinions and statements of contemporaries, but a major proportion from what George Washington wrote himself. Suppose you do read what it cost the man for his washing and how the draft of his "Farewell Address" was made? You obtain thereby a better, a more natural insight into the man.

To throw a halo around the whole of the Washington family from the most remote period were impossible. That George sprang from good stock is true, but the Washingtons before him were of varied abilities. It may shock some to learn that Mary Washington, the mother of George, was a rather commonplace person. But it was from her that her son derived his fine personal appearance. Augustine Washington died in 1743, and Mary Washington lived to be eighty-three, and died only ten years before her illustrious son. Below will be found interesting passages from Mr. Ford's book:

***

Mary Washington.

That Washington owed his personal appearance to the Balls is true, but otherwise the sentimentality that has been lavished about the relations between the two and her influence upon him partakes of fiction rather than of truth. After his father's death the boy passed most of his time at the home of his two elder brothers, and this was fortunate, for they were educated men, of some Colonial consequence, while his mother lived in comparatively straitened circumstances, was illiterate and untidy, and, moreover, if tradition is to be believed, smoked a pipe. * * * When the brilliant offer of a position on Braddock's staff was tendered to Washington, his mother, "alarmed at the report," hurried to Mount Vernon and endeavored to prevent his accepting it. * * * Washington finally wrote her: "It would reflect dishonor upon me to refuse, and that, I am sure, must or ought to give you greater uneasiness than my going in an honorable command."

There is evidence that although George Washington treated his mother with the utmost respect and affection, she "none the less tried him not a little. He did everything for her comfort. He was told that she was always "borrowing and accepting gifts from her neighbors."

***

Washington's Physique.

Writing to his London tailor for clothes in 1763, Washington directed him to "take measure of a gentleman who wares well-made cloaths of the following size: to wit, 6 feet high and proportionately made—if anything rather slender than thick, for a person of that highth, and pretty long arms and thighs. You will take care to make the breeches longer than those you sent me last, and I would have you keep the measure of the cloaths you now make by you, and if any alteration is required in my next, it shall be pointed out." About this time he ordered "6 pr. Mans riding Gloves—rather large than the middle size," and several dozen pairs of stockings, "to be long and tolerably large."

Washington's physical strength is so undoubted that the traditions of his climbing the walls of the Natural Bridge, throwing a stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and another into the Hudson from the top of the Palisades pass current more from the supposed muscular power of the man than any direct evidence. In addition to this, Washington in 1755 claimed to have "one of the best constitutions," and, again, he wrote "for my own part I can answer, I have a constitution hardy enough to encounter and undergo the most severe trials."

The strain, however, on Washington told in the long run, and when in middle life he was not a sound-bodied man. In 1783 his sight failed him, and later he suffered much from toothache.

***

The Mouth of the Stuart Portrait.

Mercer in 1760 alluded to Washington's showing, when his mouth was open, "some defective teeth," and as early as 1745 "one of his teeth was extracted. * * *" His ledger contains many items typified by "To Dr. Watson, drawing a tooth, 5s." In 1789 he was using false teeth, and he lost his last tooth in 1795. At first these substitutes were very badly fitted, and when Stuart painted his famous picture he tried to remedy the malformation they gave the mouth by padding under the lips with cotton. The result was to make bad worse, and to give in that otherwise fine portrait a feature at once poor and unlike Washington.

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Washington's Education.

There came into his possession when a small boy "The Young Man's Companion," an English vade mecum of enormous popularity. It would be easier to say what this little book did not teach than to catalogue what it did. The evidence still exists of how carefully Washington studied the book in the form of copybooks in which are transcribed problem after problem and rule after rule. From this book came the qualities which clung to him through life. His handwriting, so easy, flowing, and legible, was modeled from the engraved "copy" sheet, and certain forms of spelling were acquired here that were never corrected, though not the common usage of his time. To the end of his life Washington wrote lie, lye; liar, lyar; ceiling, cieling; oil, oyl, and blew for blue. Struggle as he undoubtedly did, the instinct of correct spelling was absent, and thus every now and then a verbal slip appeared. Extravagence, lettely, (for lately,) glew, riffle, (for rifle,) latten, (for Latin,) immagine, winder, rief, (for rife,) oppertunity, spermaciti, yellow oaker—such are types of his lapses late in life, while his earlier letters and journals are far more accurate.

***

Was He a Flute Player?

In Washington's earliest account book there is an item when he was sixteen years old: "To cash pd ye Musick Master for my Eentrance, 3s. 6d." It is commonly said that he played the flute, but this is as great a libel on him as any Tom Paine wrote, and though he often went to concerts, and though fond of hearing his granddaughter Nelly play and sing, he never was himself a performer, and the above entry probably refers to the singing master whom the boys and girls of that day made the excuse for evening frolics.

***

His Tolerance.

There can be no doubt that religious intolerance was not a part of Washington's character. In 1775, when the New England troops intended to celebrate Guy Fawkes day as usual, the General Orders declared that, "as the Commander in Chief has been apprised of a design, formed for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot help expressing his surprise, that there should be officers and soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step." When trying to secure some servants, too, he wrote that "if they are good workmen, they may be from Asia, Africa, or Europe; they may be Mahometans, Jews, or Christians of any sect, or they may be Atheists." Again, in a letter he says: "Of all the animosities which have existed among mankind, those which are caused by difference of sentiments in religion appear to be the most inveterate and distressing, and ought most to be deprecated."

***

His Jokes.

At times Washington would joke, though his attempts were somewhat labored. "Without a coinage," he wrote, "or unless a stop can be put to the cutting and clipping of money, our dollars, pistareens, &c, will be converted, as Teague says, into fire quarters." He once even attempted a pun by writing: "Our enterprise will be ruined, and we shall be stopped at Laurel Hill this Winter, but not to gather laurels, (except of that kind that covers the mountains.") He joked about his own reported death, and said, "As I have heard since my arrival at this place a circumstantial account of my death and dying speech, I take this early opportunity of contradicting the first and of assuring you that I have not yet composed the latter."

***

His Dancing.

During the Revolution he killed many a weary hour in Winter quarters by dancing. When the camp spent a day of rejoicing over the French alliance, "the celebration," according to Thaxter, "was concluded by a splendid ball, opened by his Excellency Gen. Washington, having for his partner the lady of Gen. Knox." Greene describes how "we had a little dance at my quarters a few evenings past. His Excellency and Mrs. Greene danced upward of three hours without once sitting down." Knox also tells of "a most genteel entertainment given by self and officers" at which Washington danced. "Everybody allows it to be the first of the kind ever exhibited in this State, at least. At Newport, when Rochambeau gave a ball, by request it was opened by Washington, and the French officers took the instruments from the musicians and played while he danced the first figure."

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His Love for Children.

Mr. Ford says it is worth glancing at Washington's relations with children, "the more that it has been frequently asserted that he had no liking for them." At different times he adopted or assumed the expenses and charges of not less than nine of the children of his kith and kin, and to his relations with children he seldom wrote a letter without a line for the little ones. His kindnesses to the sons of Ramsay, Greene, Craik, and Lafayette have been recorded. Furthermore, whenever death or illness came among the children of his friends, there was sympathy expressed. Dumas relates of his visit to Providence with Washington that "we arrived there at night; the whole of the population had assembled from the suburbs; we were surrounded by a crowd of children carrying torches, reiterating the acclamations of the citizens; all were eager to approach the person of him whom they called their father, and pressed so closely around us that they hindered us from proceeding. Gen. Washington was much affected, stopped a few moments, and, pressing my hand, said: 'We may be beaten by the English—it is the chance of war—but behold an army which they can never conquer.'"

*The TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Paul Leicester Ford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS AND PAINE.

Morris's Dislike of Paine and Robespierre's Course Against Him.

In a recent number of The Review of Books and Art attention was called to a curious notebook belonging to Robespierre and just discovered. Mr. Moncure D. Conway finds in it interesting material relative to Paine, and a new light, he thinks, is thrown on his "Life of Paine."

In The Athenaeum of Nov. 14 Mr. Conway writes that the notebook, in as far as it explains American conditions in connection with Paine, "is of much import." M. F. Masson has shown that when Robespierre became a leader he took foreign affairs under his particular supervision, and his "chief anxiety was to recover for the revolutionary Government the initiative of alliance with America, which was credited to Louis XIV." In the notebook there is this entry: "The tax on tobacco destroys our commercial relations with America." Mr. Conway writes:

"In February, 1791, Gouverneur Morris, who held from President Washington a secret diplomatic commission, induced both Mirabeau and Lafayette to try to remove the heavy tax on tobacco not imported in French ships built in France, but they were overborne by the vote of the 'aristocrats,' according to Morris because of 'a hatred to America for having been the cause of the Revolution.' It now appears that when Morris had become United States Minister, and held perpetually suspended over Robespierre the menace of a withdrawal of the alliance made with the King, repeal of this tobacco tax imposed under the King was included among the many suggestions of favors to America which might help to continue the old treaty, ('Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris,' edited by Anne Cary Morris, Vol. I., P. 380)."

In September, 1793, a law was passed fixing a maximum price on certain commodities, and in the Robespierre notebook is found a reference to tobacco as being "de première nécessité." The "entente cordiale" was not very close at that time between the representative of the United States and the head of the French Government, and it is supposable that Robespierre was all-powerful. Gouverneur Morris, seeing the horrors in France, was anxious to transfer the American alliance to England. In the same year, in August, Mr. Conway says:

"There were ninety-two American vessels at Bordeaux captured and held in reprisal for the English Government's seizure of all ships carrying provisions to France. The Captains of these vessels applied (Aug. 20) to the American Minister to officially request the release of their ships, and were contemptuously repulsed. The Captains then applied to Paine, who vainly appealed to the American Minister, left him with reproaches, and himself applied to the French Government, with some success. In a letter of Sept. 5 to Barrère, chief of the Committee of Public Safety, Paine related the affair and stated that he (Paine) intended to sail for America in October."

Then says Mr. Conway, Morris was enraged by the concessions given to Paine, and Mr. Conway is by no means complimentaary to Morris, for he insinuated that Paine, as an Englishman, was working for Great Britain. He told the French Minister of Affairs that "he had traced the intention to excite a seditious spirit in America," of course referring to Paine. It looks as if Robespierre was uneasy, and it is probable that he ordered Paine's arrest, for in the notebook this is written: "Demander que Thomas Paine soit décrêté d'accusation pour les intérêts de l'Amérique autant que de la France," which, being translated, means: "Ask that a decree of accusation be brought against Thomas Paine, as much in the interests of America as for those of France."

The Amar accusation read in the convention was of Oct. 3, and was directed toward the Girardins. In the course of which diatribe Amar said:

"At that same time the Englishman Thomas Paine, called by the faction to the honor of representing the French nation, dishonored himself by supporting the opinion of Brissot, and by promising us in his fable the dissatisfaction of the United States of America, our natural allies, which he did not blush to depict for us as full of veneration and gratitude for the tyrant of France."

Mr. Conway concludes with the opinion that Robespierre had no personal dislike toward Paine, but says that:

"Paine's imprisonment was due to the American Minister, who was resolved that Paine should not return to America, this being the author's well-known intention, where his pen would not have spared Morris. As the 'British Spy' writes in his diary upon hearing of the imprisonment: 'The Minister of the American States is too shrewd to allow such a fish to go over and swim in his waters if he can prevent it.' Paine's danger was, therefore, not from Robespierre, but from other members of the committees, agents of Gouverneur Morris, who remained after Robespierre had fallen. So long as they continued in power and Morris remained Minister, Paine continued in prison, where, indeed, he suffered much more than during Robespierre's life."

The Paine matter remains as yet pretty much of a political enigma, nor does it look as if Mr. Conway had made it any clearer. It is, however, easy to understand how in the United States Paine for some of his peculiar ideas was in disfavor, and how it has only been of late years that he has been freed from the stigma of opprobrium. That Gouverneur Morris had a supreme dislike for Paine is not to be questioned. Exact conditions in the United States in 1793 have never been so clearly emphasized as they should be. With Genet giving trouble in the United States, the presence of Thomas Paine at the same time might have been a firebrand likely to kindle a conflagration; at least, Gouverneur Morris seems to have thought so.

THE FRANKLIN PRAYER BOOK.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 3 the sale of a rare volume in Boston "Franklin's Prayer Book," purchased by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. for $1,250, was mentioned. Beginning with a bid of $50, the price went on augmenting until it was finally knocked down to Dodd, Mead & Co. for the figure above stated. This copy contains the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England as abridged and edited by Franklin when he was in London in 1773. It is supposed to be unique.

The history of the book as far as its existence in the United States can be traced is this: Mr. Samuel Bache gave it to Bishop William White of Pennsylvania, supposably in 1785. It then came into the possession of Prof. Reed of the University of Pennsylvania and was disposed of at his death. As far as can be ascertained, this book cannot be found in any public library, and it is not likely that there is a duplicate.

Venice is among cities what Shakespeare is among men. He will give her immortality by his works, which neither her patron saint could do nor her surrounding sea.—Landor.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Pater's Unfinished Romance.*

We now have all. Mr. Shadwell announces in his preface that of Pater's writings nothing more remains "in a shape sufficiently finished for publication," and it is the wish of those in authority that no work of his should "appear in a form less complete than he would himself have approved." The present volume is itself a sort of compromise, being that saddest of all inanimate things, an unfinished task cut roughly short by death. Only one of the seven chapters, however, (the sixth,) has been added from the fragments of unrevised manuscript, and that for the purpose of indicating the direction of the scheme, which would otherwise certainly have lacked a human note that it could ill have spared. The other chapters have been previously published, the first five in Macmillan's Magazine and the seventh in The Fortnightly Review.

As the work stands it is a marvel of delicate poise. Perhaps "a romance" never before got so far with less of motion; and yet the currents of a rich historic life divide and flow about its hero. It was to be what is commonly called a psychological novel, and its general outline, so far as it has gone, is quickly given. Gaston de Latour, a youth of France in the time of the Huguenots, of Pierre de Ronsard, of Michel de Montaigne, passed through the experiences common to youth of quality during the middle years of the sixteenth century. First made a "clerk in orders" by his own election, he went to serve with forty-nine other lads in the household of Monseigneur, there to learn the quiet self-possession and dignity of bearing desired for him; thence he wandered across the pathway of Ronsard, whose young verses had stirred the fresh life within him. The poet, whom he found digging in a garden with that fondness of his for green growth, sent him to Montaigne, and with Montaigne he lingered week after week, under the spell of his wide, uncertain philosophy and genial readiness to impart. The eve of St. Bartholomew follows, and gives to the significant sixth chapter its subtle power. The final chapter is practically an essay on the intellect and temper of Giordano Bruno, contrasting in its last singularly fitting passage the "rank unweeded eloquence" which "seemed naturally to discourage any effort at selection, any sense of fine difference of 'nuances' of proportion in things," with the finer strain of Gaston's mind which could "never by any possibility become 'indifferent'" to the distinction "between the precious and the base, aesthetically; between what was right and wrong in the matter of art."

If this is indeed left as Walter Pater's last word, there could be none more appropriate to his achievement in the life of literature. The power of selection, the sensitive weighing of words, heavy and light, as his theme demands, the fitting them into a mosaic of such golden tone as to make its polish forgotten this was his inheritance from an ancestry of artistic predilections. If he had lived to complete his unfinished story there are indications that it would in some respects have been his finest work. The portrait of the young French hero, subject of Charles the Ninth, and swayed by the mighty forces of his day, has about it an atmosphere of delicate reality that must take possession of a sensitive imagination. In his highbred alertness, associated with the preoccupation of a dreamy, spiritual nature, he clings to one's memory, the more to be loved because so rudely broken in his first fresh bloom.

There are, moreover, other pleasures in the book besides the delineation of Gaston's qualities and tendencies. Chief among these is the picture of Montaigne. It was a fair trick of fancy to place an eager and receptive youth, filled with the ardent devotion to religion natural to his origin and temper, by the side of Montaigne, familiarly known as the skeptic of his age, the two holding frank converse. Perhaps in no other way could so many sides of Montaigne's multitudinous character be shown; and certainly no one else has so pleasantly reconciled the highest in him with the lowest; "Gaston soon knew well a certain threadbare garment worn by Montaigne in all their rides together, sitting quaintly on his otherwise gallant appointments—an old mantle that had belonged to his father. Retained, as he tells us, in spite of its inconvenience, 'because it seemed to envelop me in him.' It was the symbol of a hundred natural, perhaps somewhat material, pieties. Parentage, kinship, relation through earth—the touch of that was everywhere like a caress to him. His fine taste notwithstanding, he loved, in those long rambles, to partake of homely fare, paying largely for it. Everywhere it was as if the earth in him turned kindly to earth."

Possibly it is because this final book is almost inevitably invested with a charm not all its own, the charm of the last leaf, that one finds in it more of the quiet—one might say homelike—loveliness of Pater's work in certain moods than is seen in any other one book of his. The opening chapter, with its exquisite suggestions of long intertwined family loves and traditions, the glimpses of landscape identified with age and intimate associations, the lesser personages of the tale whose outlines, few and fine as they are, render at once their individual likeness and their relation to the scene about them, all these speak of grave and tender affections and familiar interests as dear in their essence to the humblest heart as to the heart of the scholarly author.

Could we, in addition, have had Pater's survey of the larger questions of a time when, to use Mr. Shadwell's words, "the old fabric of belief was breaking up, and when the problem of man's destiny and his relations to the unseen was undergoing a new solution," it would undoubtedly have added much of value to the impression made by the book in its present state. But there is at least this compensation in the sudden close of a precious series—the flag has never been lowered by an inch; and the author belongs—unalterably—to the little band of writers who have striven in this hurried day for English pure and undefiled, and for the adequate expression of gracious and lofty thoughts.

*GASTON DE LATOUR. An Unfinished Romance. By Walter Pater, Late Fellow of Brasenose College. Prepared for the press by Charles L. Shadwell, Fellow of Oriel College. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Reminiscences by Mr. Howells.*

The very personal nature of these impressions and experiences makes it possible for the reader to see a great deal of the man through the artist, and it is not every man who is so safe as Mr. Howells in taking himself for his subject. His faculty for observation, his alert vision, his exquisite felicity of phrase, learned through a long experience, his whimsical wisdom, too languid and too graceful ever to become pedantry; these reveal as bungling craftsmanship could never reveal the sound and sympathetic heart that loves virtue, justice, and mercy. But charmed he never so wisely, he could not charm a cruel or commonplace personality into one that should engage the affection of the reader; so it is fortunate for him that beneath his art he is so kind and so honest. He does not hesitate to confess his freedom from that sort of brutality in art that hardens men to the sight of human suffering when the fever is on them. He says in his paper on the New York streets:

"As you pass through these streets there is much to appeal to your pity in the squalid aspect of the people and the place, but nothing to take your fancy; and perhaps this is best, for I think that there is nothing more infernal than the juggle that transmutes for the tenderest hearted people the misery of their fellows into something comic or poetic. Only very rarely have I got any relief from the sheer distress which the prevalent poverty gives, and perhaps the reader will not be able to understand how I could find this in the sight of some chickens going to roost on a row of carts drawn up by the street side, near a little hovel where some old people lived in a temporary respite from the building about them; or from a cottage in outlying suburban fields with a tar-roofed shanty for a stable and an old horse cropping the pasturage of the inclosure with a brood of turkeys at his heels."

Especially interesting in subject matter is the first paper in the book, "The Country Printer." Mr. Howells has his sentiment regarding the beginnings of his literary life, and it has never been more delightfully displayed than in this picture of the old printing office where the paper was wet before it was printed and the worn-out rollers melted up in a bucket on the office stove and recast in a large copper cylinder. This process seems to have been not without its difficulties, as the roller "usually came out with such long hollows and gaps in its sides that it had to be cut up at once and melted over again." Those were the days—the far-off days—when Benjamin Franklin was an ideal to be followed, and when the arrival of a second-hand Adams press was an event in a country printing office. This press was not altogether a success as a labor-saving machine, but after a small engine was purchased, to help it along, the two produced a paper "as well printed as if it had been done on an old hand press."

Of the quality of the little paper, printed under difficulties that are probably not known now in the most remote of our Western villages, Mr. Howells speaks with modest pride. There were no accounts of murder or violent crimes, "which the editor abominated in themselves and believed thoroughly corrupting," the typography was simple and quiet, and the advertisements were "wholly without the hand-bill display which now renders all newspapers repulsive to the eye;" nor did the editor "welcome tidings of new barns and abnormal vegetation, or flatter hens to lay eggs of unusual size or with unusual frequency by undue public notice." One ambition, however, is confessed to, that has grown in modern journalism with what it has fed upon. Illustration tempted. "We had never gone further in the art than to print a jubilant raccoon over the news of some Whig victory, or, what was to the same purpose, an inverted cockerel in mockery of the beaten Democrats; but now we rose to the notion of illustrated journalism. We published a story with a woodcut in it, and we watched to see how that cut came out all through the edition with a pride that was perhaps too exhaustive; at any rate, we never tried another."

We have left no space to indicate the tone of the other articles that make up the book, the bright accidents of daily life so joyously described, and the pathetic accidents that cut below the surface of the writer's heart, the gay self-mockery mingled with a curious vague pessimism in the "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver" and the note of revolt against conditions adverse to the health and growth of humanity so noticeable in Mr. Howells's later work. But we have no responsibility upon our shoulders, for his vast public will not wait our suggestion to read his most recent and, in many respects, his most appealing book. What a long and creditable list it has been since the good days when the name of Howells was associated with that of James, and we were having "The Lady of the Aroostook" upon the one hand and "The American" upon the other.

*IMPRESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES. By W. D. Howells, author of "A Hazard of New Fortunes," "The Quality of Mercy," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Conan Doyle' s New Story.*

Dr. Doyle's new work is a study of certain aspects of English life at the beginning of the present century. As a work of fiction, so far as the construction of the plot is concerned, it cannot be very favorably compared with some of his other romances, but to a person whose taste is healthy and whose mind is free from little prejudices, it is all very entertaining reading. It purports to be the story of the youth of a naval commander who was a midshipman at the time of Nelson's death, but the narrative is not carried as far as that event, and there is some promise in the conclusion of a spirited sequel treating of naval warfare.

After a pleasant account of a boy's life in a pretty hamlet between London and Brighton the story resolves itself into a series of episodes founded on literature relative to the heyday of the Bucks and Corinthians. There is, to begin with, an elaborate portrait of a middle-aged fop who is supposed to have been Brummel's predecessor in the favor of George, Prince of Wales. Then there are graphic pictures of the first gentleman in England holding a levee at his gimcrack palace by the sea; of St. James's Park in the height of the season, which Pitt was at the zenith of his fame; of a lively supper given by a Corinthian to the "fancy" in which all the eminent bruisers of that era figure; of a hastily arranged prize fight in the small hours; of an afternoon at Wattier's, and a night at Fladong's; of a meeting with Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, in which both personages are sketched with some power, and finally of a hotly contested pugilistic encounter on the Downs of Hampshire.

No doubt the predominance of the prize fighter in such a work is justifiable. The ring was at the height of its glory in those days, and Dr. Doyle has been at great pains to vividly reproduce some of its votaries as they might have been in the flesh. Among the other historical personages who appear briefly are Fox, Pitt, and Sheridan, the latter, of course, in the day of his decline.

In order to show the amount of study represented in the work, Dr. Doyle prefixes a list of no less than fourteen books to which he is indebted for material. Perhaps some of the many readers who admired "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" will regard "Rodney Stone" as of vastly less merit because its historical period is so near our own era, and the book does not treat of the glories of war or the triumphs of chivalry; but there are others who will find a clear account of London life in the Georgian era which is free from bias and marked by its author's accustomed vivacty as agreeable and instructive as the tale of Monmouth's rebellion or that of the conquests of the Black Prince.

To be sure, the purely romantic part of the tale is not of much account. The mind rejects the explanation offered for the self-immolation of Lord Avon, who is a personage as unexplainable as Dickens's Miss Havisham, and not nearly as interesting.

*RODNEY STONE. By A. Conan Doyle. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Kipling's "Soldier Stories."*

Those who read Kipling—and who is there left speaking the English tongue who does not read Kipling?—find it very hard to disbelieve in the "bloomin' luck of the British Army." We forget its reverses, we almost forget the events of the last quarter of the eighteenth century—we thrill at the toast to the Empress of India, and we place the story of "The Man Who Was" but little below our "Man Without a Country." When we read of the second charge of the Fore and Aft, and of the slangy swearing little English drummer boys, who rallied the regiment, the blood in our veins tells us the tale of our sometimes forgotten ancestry.

It is not only Mr. Kipling's intense sympathies and athletic style that enable him to so hold the attention of his readers. It is his keen perception of what The Spectator calls the "interestingness of things." He gets close to the ground for his best characters, and whether or not we are friends of the Colonel of Her Majesty's White Hussars, we are bound to be friends of the privates Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Learoyd, who suffered one and all from a "Lamentable Thirst"; but who knew how to fight and how to keep themselves speckless. "A dhirty man," reflected Mulvaney, "goes to clink for a weakness in the knees, an' is coortmartialled for a pair av socks missin'; but a clane man, such as is an ornament to his service—a man whose buttons are gold, whose coat is wax upon him, an' whose 'coutrements are widout a speck—that man may, spakin' in reason, do fwhat he likes an' dhrink from day to divil. That's the pride av bein' dacint."

This volume of "Soldier Stories" is a volume of reprints; but a selection has been made of Kipling's strongest work, and those who wish to study the peculiar quality of his genius at its best will find here their opportunity. Of the entire collection "The Courting of Dinah Shadd" is, perhaps, the masterpiece. Told throughout in Mulvaney's vernacular, it combines the sparkling Irish humor with the unfathomable Irish melancholy as they have never before been mingled. An example of characteristic eloquence in the more serious vein may be found in Mulvaney's description of himself and his vices:

"'Hear now,' said he. 'Ye know what I am now. I know what I mint to be at the beginnin' av my service. I've tould you time an' again, an' what I have not, Dinah Shadd has. An' what am I? Oh, Mary, Mother av Hiven, an ould dhrunken, untrustable baste av a privit that has seen the reg'ment change out from Colonel to drummer boy, not wanst or twice, but scores av times! Ay, scores! An' me not so near gettin' promotion as in the first! An' me livin' on an' kapin' clear av clink, not by my own good conduck, but the kindness av some orf'cer bhoy, young enough to be son to me! Do I not know ut? Can I not tell whin I'm passed over at p'rade, tho' I'm rockin' full av liquor an' ready to fall all in wan piece, such as even a suckin' child might see, bekaze, "Oh, 'tis only ould Mulvaney!" An' whin I'm let off in ord'ly-room, through some thrick of the tongue an' a ready answer, an' the ould man's mercy, is ut smilin' I feel whin I fall away an' go back to Dinah Shadd, thryin' to carry ut all off as a joke? Not I! 'Tis hell to me, dumb hell, through it all; an' next time whin the fit comes I will be as bad again. Good cause the reg'ment has to know me for the best soldier in ut. Better cause have I to know mesilf for the worst man. I'm only fit to tache the new drafts what I'll niver learn myself; an' I'm sure, as tho' I heard ut, that the minut wan av these pink-eyed recruities gets away from my "Mind ye now," an' "Listen to this Jim, bhoy"—sure I am that the Sergint houlds me up to him for a warnin'. So I tache, as they say at musketry instruction, by direct and ricochet fire. Lord be good to me, for I have stud some throuble!'"

And it is this same Mulvaney as man "of inextinguishable sorrow," who figures as the hero of wildest farce in "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney"!

We cannot fully sympathize with those admirers of Mr. Kipling who place him at the head of all modern writers; but we confess a tendency on the part of most other contemporary literature to pale beside his vigorous thought and elastic wording. If his perceptions continue as clear as they are now and if his heart does not fail him, he may easily attain supremacy in the end, for he is a young man and a remarkable writer.

*SOLDIER STORIES. By Rudyard Kipling, author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Under the Deodars," "The Phantom Rickshaw," "Wee Willie Winkie," &c. With numerous illustrations. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

On Horseback to Jerusalem.*

From Beyroot to Jerusalem and from Jerusalem to Jaffa, Mr. Terhune made the journey almost entirely on horseback, the only exception being a drive in a French diligence to Damascus and a short railroad journey on the home stretch. There always is a certain interest taken in Eastern horses, and the author tells of his particular mount, Massoud by name. He was a little white horse, meek and lowly, apparently, but only mount him, arouse his temper, and the brute would buck, kick, and show all the meanest traits of the bronco. The rider is, however, philosophical, for he rode Massoud with the conviction that "no matter how monotonous the route, he need never suffer from ennui." The Syrian horse was a grateful little beast, that is, for sugar and petting, though the author writes that he tried, "by dint of every trick his Oriental brain could devise, to kill me."

Landing at Beyroot, which is the largest and most European town in Syria, Mr. Terhune soon made acquaintance with the amusements of the place. In a café he listened to the professional story teller. The man was only half Oriental in make-up, wearing "checked European trousers." At a theatre he saw a company composed entirely of Jews, who seemed to enter quite into the spirit of the occasion. There was a pantomime, "L'Enfant Prodigue," having (perhaps with Pierrot) made a journey all around the world. What the author notices was a certain Rabelaisianism running through Orientalism. The hardships of the journey through Syria, save in the

*SYRIA FROM THE SADDLE. By Albert Payson Terhune. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

rainy season, were slight. The author was fortunate in having the most attentive and cleverest of dragomen. After the tents were pitched at the halting places along the route, he found an "elaborate meal, elegantly cooked."

No one visits Damascus without expatiating on the beauty of its surroundings. The streets, the bazaars, the author describes. The business of Damascus "is almost entirely in the hands of Christians. It is passed on, like many Eastern trades, from father to son, and seldom taught to outsiders. Christians in Damascus have, since the massacres, hesitated to buy land or houses, fearing that such property might be confiscated or its owners killed. Hence their living is usually made by some hereditary trade or profession, which, as they say, no man can steal from them."

Wisely enough, Mr. Terhune declines writing much about Jerusalem, for to do that would require "a separate volume." What he does is to describe such points as were interesting to him, "an unlearned outsider." He says that "Jerusalem is the Mecca of all sorts and conditions of cranks," and, we may add, they began with the Crusaders. "When a man (or more often a woman) starts to ride some religious hobby, that hobby's head is almost invariably turned toward Jerusalem." There is the man who wants to buy Calvary and to build a theological seminary there. A recent convert has many curious and impossible plans in his mind. There is the Jewish crank who comes to the Holy City to await the coming of the Messiah. There are people who believe that Jerusalem is to be the central city of Utopia, and the author writes that as far as Jerusalem is concerned, "the life and promises of our Lord have become so perverted by fanatics as to make our great religion the laughing stock of Moslems and atheists throughout the world."

At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre Mr. Terhune notes the guard of Turkish soldiers. This Corporal's guard has often been cited as an example of Moslem oppression. The Turks are simply there to keep law and order and to prevent fighting within the sacred precincts. "The Greek and Latin and Protestant Christians are always at swords' points with each other, and more than once before the Holy Sepulchre itself blood has been shed by these rival sects. Small wonder, then, that our Mohammedan brethren laugh at our religion, calling us 'idolators' and 'pagans.'"

A curious monastery or penal colony is that of Mar Saba, which the author describes. When a priest belonging to the Greek Church gets into trouble, "by murder, by theft, or by meddling with politics, he is packed off to the wilderness and forced to live in this rigidly kept prison convent" Mr. Terhune said he saw at Mar Saba "a perfect collection of cutthroats, and as bad a set of faces as could be found in any jail in the land."

The author has his laugh at the commonplace English tourist, and he concludes a pleasing book of Syrian travel with the following story: There was an Englishman who stopped at Jaffa, and his dragoman advised him by all means to go to the house of Simon the Tanner. Whereupon the tripper said to Mr. Terhune: "I fancy this Simon must be some friend of his that sells things, you know. He said I ought not to miss going there; but I told him I didn't know the man he spoke of, and, what was more, I didn't care to make his acquaintance."

Mrs. Fields's Reminiscences.*

In "Authors and Friends" Mrs. Fields makes us free of a goodly company. After Carlyle's impressions of the literary men of London, it is refreshing to be introduced to a group of distinguished men and women with a genius for friendship no less than for letters; with characters as illuminating as their minds, and with personalities larger than their achievements.

It would be difficult to find an assemblage more diverse in mental characteristics, in opportunity, in environment, and in the quality of their work, than Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Tennyson, Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Thaxter. Yet, as we see them through Mrs. Fields's singularly clear and tender eyes, we are impressed with their likeness each to each, in certain elemental principles of character. All are remarkable for a large and free simplicity, an utter absence of pose and self-consciousness. They walk out in the eyes of the world, like Dinah Morris to her improvised pulpit, "as simply as if they were going to market." In all we observe the same singleness of aim, sincerity of purpose, and an indomitable and all-conquering energy. Much as we hear of the temptations and frailties of literary men, it is delightful to be admitted into this company, who have nothing to hide, nothing to excuse, and who do not need to utter a passionate protest against the obnoxious "young girl," who restrains so many ebullitions of fin de siècle genius.

The tenderness of the boy of ten years survived in the man who had more than fulfilled the prophetic resolution of the youth of seventeen Throughout his life he was characterized by exquisite sympathy and tenderness, even toward the most aggravated forms of autograph fiends and literary bores. "When a refusal of any kind was necessary, it was wonderful to see how gently it was expressed. A young person having written from a Western city to request him to write a poem for her class. He said, 'I could not write it, but tried to say "No" so softly that she would think it better than "Yes"'"

Mrs. Fields deepens the impression Miss Alcott has made upon us, of Emerson's simple and sincere goodness, of the "sweetness and light" of his daily life, which one cannot help contrasting with the bitterness and darkness in which his friend Carlyle too often walked. The profound sorrow that has more than once come to us during these later years at the discovery of a great teacher whose life has been altogether inadequate to his teaching enhances our joy in "the pictures of the righteousness and beauty of the personal behavior" of this teacher of mankind.

To Longfellow, Emerson, and Holmes circumstance was kind. Opportunity, leisure, rich and deep culture were theirs. Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Thaxter, and Whittier, on the contrary, "bore the yoke in their youth," and climbed to their laurels over steep and stony paths. We know the story of Jane Carlyle's wearing life; add to her strenuous duties the bearing and rearing of many children and the writing of many books, and you have Mrs. Stowe. As a writer she was always overshadowed by her one great book, and scant justice has been accorded to her other writings. Leaving "Uncle Tom's Cabin" out of the question, she was, until the last decade, easily the first among the woman writers of America. We are not sure that we need make the reservation. "Oldtown Folks" as a work of art, is superior to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Sam Lawson is the best creation of American fiction. He deserves a place with Sir Roger de Coverley and "My Uncle Toby." He is Rip Van Winkle put into real life.

Mrs. Fields is an ideal biographer. She holds herself well in hand, restraining always her own emotions and enthusiasms. Except in her sketch of Tennyson, and of that shadowy, elusive personality that we know as "Emily, Lady Tennyson," she permits her friends to be self-revealing. We lay aside her charming book with a feeling of real gratitude and delight. She has "brought men and women of achievement nearer to our daily lives without degrading them; they have warmed and cheered us with something of their own beloved and human presence," and have taught us new lessons of the possibilities of life in high and fine issues.

*AUTHORS AND FRIENDS. By Annie Fields. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Hypnotic Romance.*

You have in Nephelé the musical, telepathic, hypnotic, and "sublimal consciousness" romance, but what "sublimal" exactly means we do not know. When you think of it, the full understanding of the modern novel requires no small amount of musical knowledge. If not appreciative of Chaminade, (see Malet's "The Carissima,") Grieg, Beethoven, half the motives of the stories would be lost. Mr. Francis William Bourdillon wrote an exceedingly clever poem, "The Night Hath a Thousand Eyes," and now makes his essay as a novelist.

Gerard is a musician, an artist, studying for a musical degree in Oxford. One day, when playing the organ, a strange and beautiful melody passes through his head. His fingers seemed to work without his volition, and he phrased the melody. Then he took his pencil, and a beautiful profile appeared on the paper. After a while he found in Nephelé Delisle the original of the woman of his dreams. She is engaged to be married to young Lord St. Denys. Gerard makes Nephelé's acquaintance. The two are asked to play, for Nephelé is a violinist. Both start precisely the same air—the one Gerard has dreamed about. Gerard takes his degree, and writes a sonata on the self-same theme. Then, once more, at a public concert, Gerard and Nephelé perform before a large audience, when Gerard faints at the conclusion of the sonata, and so does Nephelé. He gets brain fever and recovers, but Nephelé, similarly attacked, dies.

The story is overstrained. There is something even ludicrous in the idea of a double fainting before a crowded audience. The hypnotic business is worked by Mr. Bourdillon for quite all it is worth.

*NEPHETE. By Francis William Bourdillon. New-York: New-Amsterdam Book Company.

A Boy's Way to Success.*

In Mr. Moffat's story, Uncle 'Lias, the old colored man who carries packages between Wilton and the Junction, has his own ideas respecting the two Rae boys, Pen and Will, for he knows a great deal about the family. Will, who cares for his mother's interests, 'Lias believes is sure to prosper, but as to Pen, who is always reading and absorbed, who writes for the Wilton paper, and does apparently no useful work, why, 'Lias is certain he will never be good for anything.

For reasons unknown, Mrs. Rae's husband has left her years before, and the lads consider their father dead, but 'Lias has seen him just as the story opens. Pen, stung by the gossip of Wilton, who cannot understand a lad with literary tastes and aspirations, determines to make a career for himself. He goes to New-York, becomes a reporter, a salesman in a book store, and does not get along in either place. Finally, he writes a poem, a story, and a play, and meets with success. Pen finds out his father, and by his efforts Mr. Rae returns to his wife and there is a united family. Pen's struggles in New-York are well and cleverly told, and "Not Without Honor" is an interesting story.

*NOT WITHOUT HONOR. The Story of an Old Boy. By William D. Moffat. Philadelphia: Arnold & Co. $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

CURIOUS PUNISHMENTS OF BYGONE DAYS. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edmondo de Amicis. 8vo. Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co. 2 vols. $5.

FRIDTIOF NANSEN. By W. C. Brogger and Nordahl Rolfsen. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

WHITMAN. A Study. By John Burroughs. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

WALT WHITMAN. The Man. By Thomas Donaldson. 12mo. New-York: Francis P. Harper. $1.75.

THE TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

A CRITICAL STUDY OF NULLIFICATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. By David Franklin Houston. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

MEISSONIER, His Life and His Art. By M. Gérard. Royal 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $12.

"WELCOME, ENGLISHMEN"; OR, PILGRIMS, PURITANS, AND ROGER WILLIAMS VINDICATED, AND HIS SENTENCE OF BANISHMENT OUGHT TO BE REVOKED. By the Rev. T. M. Merriman, M. A. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. II. $2.00.

PETITE HISTOIRE DE NAPOLEON LE GRAND. By Arthur H. Solial. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 25 cents.

VENICE. By Charles Yriarte. 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $3.

HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES. Edited by Harry Thurston Peck. Large octavo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

UNDERCURRENTS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. By Albert D. Vandam. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LITERARY STUDIES—Three volumes—ORATORY AND ORATORS. WORDS: THEIR USE AND ABUSE. HOURS WITH MEN AND BOOKS. By William Matthews. 8vo. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $5 per set.

REVOLUTIONARY DEFENSES IN RHODE ISLAND. By Edward Field. 8vo. Providence: Preston & Rounds.

WOMEN WHO WIN; OR, MAKING THINGS HAPPEN. By William M. THAYER. 12mo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

MEN WHO WIN; OR, MAKING THINGS HAPPEN. By William M. Thayer. 12mo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

A ROUND TABLE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN NOVELISTS. By Elleanor C. Donnelly and others. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.50.

SAMUEL GORTON. The First Settler of Warwick, R. I. By Lewis G. Janes. 12mo. Providence: Preston & Rounds. $1.

THE OLD WORLD SERIES: THE NEW LIFE OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by Gabriel Rossetti. BALLADS AND LYRICS OF OLD FRANCE. By Andrew Lang. THE KASIDAH OF HAJI ABDUL YERDI. By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton, and SYLVIE: SOUVENIRS DU VALOIS. 16mo. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

Poetry.

THE ACROBATIC MUSE. By R. K. Munkittrick. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

NINE LOVE SONGS AND A CAROL. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

SONGS OF CHILDHOOD. Verses by Eugene Field. Music by Reginald de Koven, &c. Large 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE POEMS OF H. C. BUNNER. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

THE SEVEN SEAS. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A TREASURY OF MINOR BRITISH POETRY. Selected and Arranged with Notes. By J. Churton Collins, M. A. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

A BOY'S BOOK OF RHYME. By Clinton Scollard. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

FIVE MINUTES' DAILY READINGS OF POETRY. Selected by H. L. Sydney Lear. 18mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

NEW BALLADS. By John Davidson. 16mo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.50.

THE STRIKE AND OTHER POEMS. By George Benson Hewetson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DEFENSE OF GUINEVERE. By William Morris. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated into English Prose. By Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

MORE SONGS FROM VAGABONDIA. By Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

Fiction.

A GOLDEN AUTUMN. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE FATAL GIFT OF BEAUTY AND OTHER STORIES. By C. E. Raimond. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

CHAP BOOK STORIES. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

THE BOY CAPTAIN. By James Otis. 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

HANS BRINKER; or, THE SILVER SKATES. By Mary Mapes Dodge. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

SISTER JANE. By Joel Chandler Harris. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A GENUINE GIRL. By Jeanie Gould Lincoln. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

JANE. By Marie Corelli. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

THE LOLLIPOPS' VACATION and Other Stories. By Sophie Swett. Square 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

THE MAKERS OF THE MOON. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

SOME WHIMS OF FATE. By Menie Muriel Dowie. 16mo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.

HOPKIN'S POND AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Robert T. Morris. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE NOVELS, TALES, AND SKETCHES OF J. M. BARRIE. "The Little Minister," Part II., and "Sentimental Tommy," Part I. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISTRESS SPITFIRE. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

PENHALLOW TALES. By Edith Robinson. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

MEG McINTYRE'S RAFFLE AND OTHER TALES. By Alvan F. Sanborn. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By I. Zanville. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE SHADOW CHRIST. By Gerald Stanley Lee. 18mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE RULERS OF THE SEA. By Edmundd Neukomm. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.

CAPTAIN GORE'S COURTSHIP. By T. Jenkins Harris. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN BOY'S BOOK OF SPORT. By D. C. Beard. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

ST. NICHOLAS, 1896. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. 2 parts. $4.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $3.

THE FOREST FAIRY. By E. H. K. Hugessen. 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE CRYSTAL CITY. By L. A. Smith. 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.

PIERRETTE. By Marguerite Bouvet. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A WHIST CATECHISM. Compiled by M. d'I. L. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

THE FROGGY FAIRY BOOK. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 8vo. Philadelphia: Drexel-Biddle & Bradley Publishing Company.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE. By the Rev. Alfred Plummer, M. A., D. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

HALF HOURS OF TRAVEL AT HOME AND ABROAD. Selected and arranged by Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 4 vols. $6.

MORNINGS IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL. Short addresses to young men on personal religion by Francis Greenwood Peabody Plummer, Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A CHANCE CHILD, COMRADES, HENDRIX AND MARGOTTE, and PERSEPHONE. Being Four Tales by Marah Ellis Ryan. 16mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

FRIENDLY LETTERS TO GIRL FRIENDS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

SUN AND SHIELD. By Gustav Gotthell. 16mo. New-York: Brentano. $1.50.

A SECOND CENTURY OF CHARADES. By William Bellamy. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

IN VANITY FAIR. Drawings. By Albert B. Wenzell. Large oblong. New-York: R. H. Russell & Son.

PICTURES OF PEOPLE. By C. D. Gibson. Large oblong. New-York: R. H. Russell & Son.

FABLES FOR THE TIMES. By H. W. Phillips. Oblong. New-York: R. H. Russell & Son.

GRAY DAYS AND GOLD. By William Winter. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE MYTHS OF THE NEW WORLD. 12mo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $2.

QUOTATIONS FOR OCCASIONS. Compiled by Katharine B. Wood. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE LAST STROKE. By Lawrence L. Lynch. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 25 cents.

OUR UNSEEN COMPANIONS. By Sancho Quixote. 12mo. New-York: William Arthur. Paper, 50 cents.

POSTERS IN MINIATURE. By Edward Penfield. 8vo. New-York: R. H. Russell & Son.

MERE LITERATURE. By Woodrow Wilson. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

FOR THE OTHER BOY'S SAKE. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes. $1.

HOPES, MEMORIES, AND DREAMS. By Edric Vredenburg. 18mo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons. 3 volumes.

THE STAR SAPPHIRE. By Mabel Collins. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

ARMENIA'S ORDEAL. By Armayis P. Vartooguian. 16mo. New-York: Armayis P. Vartooguian.

LEAVES FROM JULIANA HORATIA EWING'S "CANADA HOME." By Elisabeth S. Tucker. Large 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL; OR, THE HUMOURISTS. By Washington Irving. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. $6.

SENTENTIAE JURIS. By William Holloway. 8vo. London: George Redway.

THE KOSMIC PROBLEM AND PARADISE FOUND. New-York: Mount Hope Publishing Company. $1.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S BICYCLE CLUB. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ENGLISH SECULARISM. By George Jacob Holyoake. 12mo. Chicago: 50 cents.

LOVE STRONGER THAN DEATH. By Josephine Marie. 12mo. New-York: The Cathedral Library Association. 50 cents.

Do not trust too much to appearances. Of thirty women in a drawing room, twenty-five are mere woodcocks, who make a flutter with their feathers, and whose sole chirp is the last phrase in vogue; but there are five who are shrewd, and they will pass judgment on you.—Taine.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1896.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE GREAT.

Mr. Ford's volume on "The True George Washington" comes as an interesting phase of that modern investigation into the private characters of eminent men from which we are learning that the human side of these men was not, after all, essentially different from the human side of scores of their contemporaries. They were neither better nor worse than many respected men who reached no eminence. Mr. Ford, however, aims not at the feat called whitewashing, but rather the reverse, as the circumstances of the case required. He presents Washington not as a personification of all the virtues, but as a human being with human limitations.

Heretofore investigation has mainly endeavored to show that certain men whom the world has generally condemned were not as bad as they have been represented to be; that apart from their relations to public affairs they were possessed of estimable traits and virtues. Prof. H. Morse Stephens, reviewing the work of a French writer, has presented Marat in a more favorable light. Marat's medical degree came from Edinburgh; his taste in science and literature was elevated, his love of the people sincere, his opposition to aristocrats dictated by a public spirit that was real and honest. More recently Philip II., the repulsive creature pictured by Froude, has been held up as a "good husband, a tender father, an affectionate brother, and a patient, kindly master," whereas Froude represented Philip's English wife as having a "parched heart thirsting for affection," and as "flinging herself on a breast to which an iceberg was warm, upon a man to whom love was an unmeaning word, except as the most brutal of passions."

The champion of Philip is Major Martin Hume, who cites the letters of courtiers, Ambassadors, and others describing him as a devoted and attentive husband to Mary, and as a husband whose three wives all adored him, the last one, a girl not half his age, writing to her own mother in the most satisfied terms possible. Major Hume then presents clear proof that to his own children Philip was an attentive and charming parent, personally interested in their amusements and the clothes they wore. All of which shows that a man may have one public character and another private one—that he may hunt heresy with the sword and send an armada to destroy England, and yet have a gentle, affectionate nature at home.

Mr. Ford's volume will correct what remains of the false impressions created by Sparks, who sought to present a flawless hero—flawless not only in social conduct, but in grammar and spelling. We have an interesting explanation of the origin of Washington's eccentric spelling, learn that he never ceased to admire fine women, that he could make a joke, and that to carry an election he did not scruple to provide strong drink for his constituents. Carlyle should have lived to read Mr. Ford's book. He might then have revised his estimate and abandoned that suggestive way he had of alluding to Washington patronizingly as "George."

THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE.

The sale from the Sewall collection last Tuesday of a copy of the first edition (with first title page) of Milton's "Paradise Lost" for $395 may or may not be the highest price ever paid for a copy of that scarce book; but it starts reminiscences of the strangely unequal rewards which authorship has given from the earliest to the latest times. The money paid to Milton for the copyright of this poem was exactly $50—not in a lump sum, either, but in installments of $25 each.

Along with this item we cannot refrain from placing another item of the day's news—the prospect that Nansen, for his book on his polar explorations, will receive not less than $100,000. Writing books does sometimes pay, after all, but the pay stands in curious relation to the fact whether the book is pure literature or mere descriptive writing on a topic in which there is world-wide interest. Nansen will not get his $100,000 simply for the writing of his book. He will get it for having gone further north than any other man, for living during a prolonged season in those arctic parts, and for reaching home sound and well to tell the tale.

It is true that Milton was an explorer into an unknown world—that he went further into the region of the possibilities of the English tongue than any man save one had gone before him; but in the case of Milton, unlike the case of Nansen, the world did not know what he had done for it until long after he had done it. In the meantime, Milton had sold his book for what he could get, and there was no longer chance for the world to reward him. Nansen created his public before he wrote his book. Milton created his after he had written it and had sold the copyright.

And so it is with most cases of famous book auction sales of first editions for great prices, such as the Kilmarnock Burns, Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," (written originally for $3 each;) Longfellow's "Voices," Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," and Poe's "Tamerlaine." When those works were first issued their authors had not created the great public they afterward won. These books had small sales. Hence they are now scarce and hence also the demand for them.

But there will come to Nansen's book, and to Stanley's and others out of which fortunes have been made, never any auction competition for first editions. Indeed, a few years only will be needed to retire them altogether from active places in the book sales of the day, if, indeed, the great public will not soon almost have forgotten them. Meanwhile, Milton and Hawthorne, Burns and Tennyson, Longfellow and Poe will continue to delight and charm new generations of readers. Nansen and Stanley will survive with them only as names on maps in the geographies.

NEXT WEEK'S HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT.

Owing to the wide interest taken in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Saturday Review of Books and Art by readers and buyers of books throughout many States, THE TIMES will publish next Saturday a special holiday number of sixteen or more pages. It will be issued in form and style similar to the regular issue of the Review, but its enlarged size will permit of the presentation of a much greater variety of matter. Each feature will be retained, but made newly attractive by the publication of more news, more reviews, and more miscellaneous reading relating to the books and magazines of the day.

A feature of exceptional novelty and interest will be one occupying several pages and devoted to the book stores, their holiday displays, indicated in a series of notes on the contents of shelves and counters, with classified lists of the books offered by each house in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and some other cities—a guide and directory for buyers such as it is believed no daily newspaper ever before presented. At the date of issue the holiday interest in books will be at about its height and readers will find in this issue the information they need and can nowhere else find in such complete and orderly shape.

THE TIMES for many years has made of book news and book reviews a feature of much prominence. With the new interest which the public has shown in its Review of Books and Art (now sent to many thousands of new readers) the demand for this class of news from the public has been fully demonstrated. But it affords only new evidence of the fact that the American people read more books than they ever read before, which should not be more gratifying than the equally obvious fact that the books in the stores were never so attractive as now, never so good in themselves, or so beautiful in paper, print, and binding.

MONEY MAKING AND PICTURE BUYING.

In the Christmas number of The Century Mr. William A. Coffin writes a pleasing sketch of Mr. Samuel P. Avery. It is because Mr. Avery, as a purchaser of works of art, or as intermediary between the artists and American collectors, held the point of honor so high that he won public esteem. The mere possession of money and the desire to buy works of art by no means assure to the purchaser selective powers. A hundred thousand dollars or more of income never alone gave a man a proper art instinct.

There are two examples well known in New York where a great deal of money was spent in pictures, and with different results. In one case the man of great wealth, with all the money-making instincts, imagined that he knew what was a good picture or a bad one, just as he could distinguish between the intrinsic values of two pieces of goods. He bought many pictures. There were some good works of art in his collection, but more which were barely second rate. If there was here and there a masterpiece, in juxtaposition with it was another work of an insignificant character. The trouble was that the purchaser had trusted to his own judgment, and his judgment in art was bad. He had simply not shown what might have been thought was the trait he possessed to a salient degree—the simple business sense. Unwilling to admit his ignorance, he declined asking any one who was better informed than he as to the intrinsic merit of his purchases. If he had wanted to buy a pair of horses, regardless of their cost, he might have called into his service a veterinary expert or a connoisseur in horses. But for a picture such precaution he did not deem necessary. And so he wasted a great deal of money, for the major part of his gallery, especially the statues, were far below the average standard of merit.

The other case, which need not be emphasized, had an entirely different result. The man of means gladly acknowledged, not alone Mr. Avery's artistic intelligence, but had the utmost confidence in his probity. Hence he made a collection unique in its way, all on the highest plane of excellence, and in some respects, as far as modern French art goes, the best private collection known.

Mr. Coffin tells of Mr. Avery's early art training and of what advantage it was to him, and explains why his judgment has been so excellent. Among reminiscences of Mr. Avery it is told how he sold, in 1863, the first Corot in the United States for $110. He had several genre subjects of Edouard Frères and "only two landscapes of Corot," and the Corots were hard to work off. A pleasant story is how Mr. Avery captured Meissonier's "Le Renseignment" for Mr. Vanderbilt, and the artist's delight when he saw his picture, which he thought was in Berlin, actually in his own Paris studio. "He went down on his knees before it so that he could look at it more closely." The many important positions Mr. Avery fills in New York, associated as he now is with public education, attest the estimation in which he is held.

Two autograph letters of the Duke of Wellington are to be sold this week in London. The one of 1812 contains this passage about the cavalry: "The trick our Officers of Cavalry have acquired of galloping at everything; they never think of manoeuvring before an enemy, so that one would think they cannot manoeuvre excepting on Wimbledon Common." In another letter he thus describes Southey, who was to write the history of the Peninsular War. The Duke thought that a history "ought to convey to the public the real truth, and ought to show what nations really did when they put themselves in the situation in which the Spanish and Portuguese nations had placed themselves. * * * I think, however, that the period of the war is too near, and the characters and reputations of Nations as well as Individuals are too much involved in the description of these questions for me to recommend, or even encourage, any author to write such a History as alone I would encourage at the present moment."

Prof. Masson, describing the influence of Walter Scott, and how the influx of romance literature came about, writes that "when Scott was in the middle of his 'Waverley' series, the number of novels published a year in the British Islands was twenty-six. About the time that he was finishing he had so developed the novel instinct that the number had risen to 102 a year."

The London Academy, in its handsome new guise, recalls its past. First published in 1869, it is now a quarter of a century old. Among its past contributors have been Matthew Arnold, Prof. Huxley, William Morris, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Prof. Tyndall, Walter Pater, and Robert Louis Stevenson. In the current number it cites Murray's reminiscences of Lord Byron, and in this article appeared this curious paragraph: "Few are probably aware of the fate of the poet's heart. After his death at Missolonghi, in 1824, his body was embalmed and sent to England, but the heart was begged and obtained by the Greeks, who inclosed it in a silver case. Four years later, after the protracted siege of Missolonghi, a sallying party, carrying the relic with them, cut a way, with great sacrifice of life, through the Turkish lines; but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes."

"Karma," a story of early Buddhism, by Paul Carus, published by the Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago, for those who are curious in the way of books, is interesting because in make-up and illustration it is entirely Japanese. The paper is creped, resembling some textile tissue. This is not, however, advantageous to the presswork, which has a somewhat blurred appearance. Possibly the Japanese character would print better. One matter, however, not to be readily understood is how it happens that the illustrations come out so sharp. Maybe the paper is dampened before the impression of the pictures is made. Japanese colors are always excellent, particularly the greens, browns, and violets, but their reds are jarring. That curious analogy between Buddhism and Christianity, as far as relates to forms, attributes, and the actions of saints, is salient in the print which faces Page 14. The Buddhist devil runs through exactly the same forms as did those who gibbered at our own St. Anthony.

Ford Madox Brown had a patron, and once the artist painted for this Maecenas a picture entitled "Work." The patron was not satisfied with the picture, and made the following suggestions: "I have your most interesting letter. Could you introduce both Carlyle and Kingsley, and change one of the four fashionable young ladies into a quiet, earnest, holy-looking one, with a book or two and tracts? I want this put in, for I am much interested in this work myself, and know those who are. Now, I wish you to be fully satisfied in your own mind. Think the matter over, and excuse me asking you." Ford Madox Brown must have been a very good-natured man if he complied with the wishes of such a troublesome patron.

Mr. Will H. Bradley has his word about incomprehensible things which many in the past, some even of to-day, drew and called "a picture." "Imaginez vous," as a Frenchman would say, a woman en domino, with all varieties of aureoles twirling around her head, and a nimbus, like Saturn's ring, spinning about somewhere. Then there is what might look like a garter or a shirt collar, with a wire crown on it, and something else resembling a woman's false front or a scratch wig. There are heads with football coiffures, arranged as Byzantine decoration. Impossible leaves and thorny stems sprawl about, and the Beardsley cynical horror is there, typified by a figure. You may puzzle your brain over it, and will never find out what it all means. The verse accompanying Mr. Bradley's print makes it clear, for the last line reads, "To make it deadly plain, this rot's a joke!" Nevertheless, there will be some people who will see no catch in the thing, but will even declare "that it is very fine, indeed." Mr. Bradley has done a good thing, and maybe so has the verse maker, Mr. E. I. Stevenson—but, heaven forefend! is the latter poking fun at Rossetti mannerisms?

SALE OF RARE ENGLISH COINS.

At a recent sale in London of English gold and silver coins, from Mary Tudor to Anne, some of the rarer pieces fetched tall prices. A gold ryal, Queen Mary standing, facing, in ship, holding sword and shield, large rose in front of ship, extremely rare, brought £42; gold half-angel, the archangel piercing the dragon, £20 5s.; silver half-groat, bust of Queen to left, crowned, £18; silver penny of London, bust of Queen to left, crowned, £20 5s.; a pattern silver half-crown, with bust of Philip to right, in armor, on obverse, bust of Mary to left on reverse, 1554, £96. Of this remarkable coin only two other specimens are known, that in the British Museum and the other in the Hunter collection. The Montagu specimen is the finest of all three. It is from the Bieber collection, at the dispersal of which it realized £140.

A gold ryal, first issue, 1560-72, Queen holding sceptre and orb, standing in ship, brought £24; another of the same type and issue, but with slightly different reading, £20 5s.; another of the second issue, 1584-1601, £21; another, with same type of legends, but ornaments on ship varied, £20 10s.; a gold pound sovereign, 1592-1601, large bust of Queen crowned to left, richly ornamented dress and ruff, long, flowing hair, £11 10s.

The patterns of Elizabeth included a gold milled half-sovereign, large bust of Queen to left, crowned, and touching the outer rim of the coin, unpublished and possibly unique, £10; a silver milled half-crown, bust of Queen to left, crowned, in high relief, long hair, £36 10s.; a milled sixpence, 1574, £20; a similar coin, 1575, £32; milled threepence, 1575, of similar type, £32 10s. James I.—Gold—Rose ryal, 1605-12, King seated facing on throne, holding sceptre and orb, extremely rare, £10 15s.; spur ryal, 1605-12, King standing facing in ship, £24 15s.; a similar coin of the same date, type, and legends, but one grain lighter, £40; and another, 1612-19, £19.

The Blossom of the Soul.

Thou half-unfolded flower
With fragrance-laden heart,
What is the secret power
That doth thy petals part?
What gave thee most thy hue—
The sunshine, or the dew?

Thou wonder-wakened soul!
As Dawn doth steal on Night
On thee soft Love hath stole.
Thine eye, that blooms with light,
What makes its charm so new—
Its sunshine, or its dew?

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON in the December Century.

It is something to have an influence on the fortunes of mankind. It is greatly more to have an influence on their intellect. Such is the difference between men of office and men of genius, between computed and uncomputed rank.—Landor.

ART AND ARTISTS.

In one of our leading magazines, famed for its prints, some of the illustrations have an elaborate engraved border. Whether this innovation will be liked or not cannot be said. It may not be called an innovation, but is simply a return to that older method of embellishing a copper engraving which was in vogue during the last century. Custom has made the appreciation of the illustration dependent on its merit alone, and not on a border. If Ruskin is to be followed, it runs counter to his canon of art.

There is a good story afloat of a picture dealer and his customer. She came in a handsome private carriage accompanied by her little girl, a child of not more than eight, and the mother asked the picture dealer to show her "his very best things." The manner of the visitor was so businesslike that the dealer was fully prepared to meet a new and liberal patron. A fair picture was placed on the easel, and the lady examined it. "What are its special merits?" she asked. The dealer explained the particular character of the work. "Now," said the lady, "show me something else; something you think better." The dealer brought out a choice French picture. "Now explain that to me. Why do you call it so fine?" the lady asked. At least, thought the dealer, this possible patron has the merit of sincerity, and craves information. So he began once more, commenting on the peculiar excellence of the second picture. The lady did not seem satisfied. "Pray show me more—more." The possible patron had so far never approached the serious point—which was the money one. "That will come later," thought the patient dealer, as he exhibited several other pictures, the cream in his stock. But still the lady was insatiable, and wanted to see more. At last the picture exhibitor becoming tired, said: "There really was nothing more for the lady to see." Then she took her little girl by the hand and proceeded to march out, remarking: "Well, you were quite obliging. I don't know anything about pictures, and I am afraid I never will, but I want my Mamie here to begin her art education early, and as she is bright, I fancy she will retain some little of the explanations you have given about your pictures. Good-day."

The Art Amateur for December has not fewer than three color plates, a portrait of Mme. Le Brun, after her own picture; a copy of one of Mrs. Goodyear's cleverest pieces of work, "Wild Roses," and Mr. C. Volkmar's design for a "Blue Delft Tile." There is an excellent print of the Countess of Blessington, after a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a capital wood cut of Baude, after a painting of Gustave Courtois, entitled "Motherhood." In the text are many articles under the respective heads of "Gallery and Studio," "China Painting," "The House," "Wood Carving and Pyrography." Mr. Montague Mark's "My Note Book" always contains new material, which is sharply and concisely treated. He expatiates, not without particular comment, on the very tall prices leading French artists now want for painting a portrait. "What show," Mr. Marks asks, "is there for the resident American portrait painters?" The writer of the Note Book believes that in some cases, where women have sat for French artists, the ladies have been robbed not only of their nationality, but in many cases of their respectability, and he thinks "that as good results might have been attained if the ladies had staid away altogether from the studios of the artists, and sent their clothes there to represent them."

In Scribner's Magazine for December Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, the well-known English art critic, has a judicious article relative to the late Sir John Millais, and there are added numerous illustrations from photographs, with reproductions of engraved plates taken from Sir John Millais's works. No better example of the Pre-Raphaelite method could be found than in Sir John Millais's "Lorenzo and Isabella." All the figures are portraits of friends. The action in the picture seems rather comic than otherwise. It is a man who is kicking a greyhound. The movement of the kicking figure is nothing other than a ludicrous one. It is the kick of an acrobat or of a comic dancer. But, nevertheless, for what may induce a smile, there are many strong and salient traits in the work, with occasional shocks, too, because the characters look British in their realism, and are never Italians of Bocaccio's time. Lorenzo, the model having been William Rosetti, is finely conceived, but the serving man, a conspicuous figure because directly to the front, has a face of utter London chophouse insignificance. The Isabella, who was Mrs. Hodgkinson, is a charming and graceful figure, but the jealous brother, the portrait being that of Dante Gabriel Rosetti, does not seem to exhibit anger, only moodiness. The hound who is being kicked is very well done. He snarls, while Isabella pats him. But this picture was but a coup d'essai, and was painted in 1849, we think, and then Millais was only nineteen years old. The picture was wonderful from the minuteness of detail, and it shows most careful and sustained study. It was this apprenticeship in the severest school of art, begun at an early age, which made Sir John Millais so capable as an artist. He escaped after a while from the narrow limitations of Pre-Raphaelitism. Though his conception was happily broadened, accuracy and faithfulness he always held within his grasp.

The English press, with scarce an exception, unite in laudatory terms of M. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Last Supper." The Christ is of extraordinary simplicity. The realism of the picture is shown more particularly in the figures of the Apostles, and in these the artist follows Von Uhde's idea, which was to make the dramatis personae of the Bible story in the guise somewhat of the lowly of our own periods. The frontispiece of The Century for this month shows Dagnan-Bouveret's head of Christ.

The Venetian International Art Exhibition has its poster, and a very handsome one it is, though it might look better on Broadway, if the managers placed that poster there, than it would if it were stuck on a Venetian canal mooring post. The lettering is excellent, and the scheme of coloring good. The exhibition is to be held next year, from April 22 to the end of October. Messrs. Sargent and Whistler represent in Venice American art interests.

Mr. Walter Crane, in a lecture before the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of England, commenting on the decoration of buildings, said: "The decoration of public buildings should be the highest form of art, as it was in the Middle Ages; but at present the highest form of art appeared to be the poster, which, if it did not often decorate our buildings, at least often covered them."

Florence is to have an exhibition of paintings, which is to be called "Festa dell' Arte e dei Fiori." Leading English and French artists will send their works. Florence having always welcomed American artists, doubtless our own people will contribute.

Mr. Franz Hanfstaengl has on exhibition at his publishing house, 114 Fifth Avenue, a very good example of the work of Mr. Marcus Stone, an artist to whose painting much attention is now paid in England. The picture is entitled "A Stolen Kiss." Mr. Stone seems to have a preference for a long canvas, or the panel size. This gives the advantage of a plenty of foreground, and an ample background. The period the artist seems to be particularly fond of is during the first twenty-five or thirty years of the present century. He likes to paint the female figure, "wearing the zone high up." In the "Stolen Kiss" his work is fairly elaborate. The young woman who is about to be kissed is seated on a green-painted bench, and she is partly clad in pink. The work is an exceedingly graceful and dainty one. The picture is to be reproduced as a print by Mr. Hanfstaengl.

Mr. Walter Launt Palmer has on view at the Avery Art Gallery a series of water colors, which comprise his work during the last year, there being some thirty pictures. Perhaps Mr. Palmer may have been snowed up for a season and then had to thaw himself out in Venice. As a thorough artist Mr. Palmer has taken advantage of divers situations. Studies of snow predominate, and no matter how difficult may be snow masses of white, his success has been great. You have Winter under all its aspects. There are brilliant and cold evenings and the end of a Winter's day shown. No. 15 of the catalogue shows cedars, warmed by the declining sun. In No. 20, called "Gray and Gold," the moon burnishes the snow and the grays of hills and fields are charming. The Venetian pictures, as "Domes of La Salute," "Brig Off the Dogana," and "A Venetian Twilight," are in another key. In the last picture the deep blue water still holds the lights of the day, though evening is coming fast. No. 23, "Twilight, Moonlight, and Lamplight," is a tour de force of distinguished merit. You appreciate the vast bulk of a great structure, but the details naturally escape you.

Two pictures now on exhibition worthy of attention are a Gainsborough, "A Pastoral," and Constable's "The Vale of the Stour." There can be no question as to the authenticity of the pictures, because they bear the marks of the artists who painted them. "The Pastoral" shows a ruddy mother with her stalwart child seated under a tree, and the donkey is feeding near. You might fancy, were there only a male figure, that it was "The Flight into Egypt." It is all suavely and softly painted. Constable's "The Vale of the Stour" shows the effectiveness of a great master of landscape, and how bold and vigorous was his touch. This picture was exhibited in 1890 at the Royal Academy in the collected works of the old masters. Mr. Julius Oehme of 384 Fifth Avenue, who shows these two pictures, has also in his collection a small Morland. Among the works of to-day are two Bouguereaus, with the usual Cupids. Two excellent Mandrazos, portraits of to-day, are also seen.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, of which Messrs. Ortgies & Co. are the managers, there is now on exhibition a collections of paintings and engravings, which are to be sold at auction on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8. Here are works of W. L. Palmer, F. L. Kirkpatrick, H. Bonham, J. H. Twachtman, Jervis McEntee, H. Fuechsel, J. Francis Murphy, David Johnson, William Hart, and many of our native artists. The collection is a remarkably good one.

In Mr. C. Klackner's gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, there is an exhibition of a collection of Mr. Howard Pyle's sketches. These designs were furnished Messrs. Harper & Brothers by Mr. Pyle. The sketches are not all in white and black, some being colored. The artist has carefully studied old New York in the Colonial period. Good illustrative art requires more than ever judgment and ability on the part of the picture maker, and Mr. Howard Pyle possesses both these sterling qualities, and is in addition a littérateur of distinction.

There is some feeling manifest as to the selection of the sculptor who is to make the equestrian statue of Gen. Hooker. It is argued, and rightly, that the only just way to settle the matter should be by competition, and that the sculptors of Boston or any other city ought to have a chance.

The Studio is under the charge of Mr. Gleeson White. This gentleman is well known in New York for the versatility of his talents, being both artist and littérateur. His discovery of Henley alone shows his power of discrimination. The Studio for the close of the year will contain fac similes of Stevenson's sketches, and few of Stevenson's admirers know that the author of "Treasure Island" had much skill with his pencil. Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head will have the American edition of The Studio.

The following criticism, taken from a London journal, has its peculiarities. It sounds something like Meredith's expatiating on "his leg." It relates to the Millais portrait of Lady Millais: "The modeling of the nose is perhaps the most intimately realized rendering of character in the exhibition, and yet it is not obnoxiously hard, for the accessories are handled in a loose and quite unaffected style." When you specialize in that way, the effect of the criticism is strained.

The Athenaeum does not hold in much esteem Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's illustrations of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." It says: "If the cuts before us were not drawn with such extraordinary care and a very uncommon amount of labor, the weak points in their designs and their incongruities would more than suffice to deprive Mr. Beardsley of sympathy. As it is, the pains he has taken to go wrong are nothing less than distressing."

The Quarterly Review calls attention to the fact that in the official catalogue of the National Gallery pictures are still ascribed to "Sandro Boticelli and Giovanni Bellini, to Giorgione and to Raphael," which such a competent authority as Morelli declared to be the work of other hands.

LONDON LOSES A LIBRARY.

Protest Against the Neglect to Acquire Prince Bonaparte's Collection.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature about the Corporation of the City of London is its utter incapacity to make the most of its opportunities. It has just made a conspicuous addition to a very long list of deficiencies, by allowing the unique library formed by the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte to slip through its exceedingly buttery fingers. The library, as the readers of The Daily Chronicle are aware, is absolutely unique and unrivaled as a collection of philological books, and it represents the life work of a man whose linguistic attainments have not only never been excelled, but have never been approached by any other person. Thousands of the books in this collection came to the late Prince by way of presentation—he was the cousin of an Emperor, and was known to value a rare book above all other treasures.

But the actual sum which the late Prince is said to have paid for his purchases is placed at something like £40,000. He commenced collecting while yet a young man, and the ruling passion was strongly in evidence on his death-bed. He valued a specimen of a South Pacific dialect, hitherto unrepresented in his library, more highly than an editio princeps; and, if a new language dialect came to his knowledge, he had no peace of mind until he had secured a specimen for himself. It will not be surprising, therefore, to learn that he acquired works of the greatest bibliographical rarity, many of which will be sought in vain in all the published records of the bibliographers—hundreds, in fact, are only known from then fact that the Prince possessed a copy.

The great regret is that he never performed the task for which he alone was fully qualified—an adequate catalogue. Mr. Victor Collins, with the aid of several distinguished specialists, has compiled a modest "attempt" at such a list, and in spite of the fact that this attempt forms a large quarto volume, Mr. Collins himself has confessed to its utter inadequacy. In the greater number of languages no attempt at even a rough list was made at all. When the Prince died, two or three years ago, several distinguished collectors and wealthy personages were approached, with a view to purchase, but nothing came of these offers. As, since the fall of the empire, the Prince had been enabled, through the efforts of Mr. Gladstone, to continue his collection of studies, it was felt that London was the proper and most suitable resting-place for this splendid accumulation. The corporation of the city took the matter in hand, a committee was formed, and the most likely persons in London and out of it were circularized. It was well known that the Princess was willing to accept an absurdly low amount for her late husband's library—about £6,000 or £7,000, in fact.

But even at this sum the efforts of the committee were unsuccessful, and only rather more than half the purchase price could be obtained, and now an enterprising bookseller, Mr. H. S. Nichols, has stepped in and purchased the whole collection for a certain lump sum. So far, therefore, as the Corporation of London is concerned, negotiations are ended, and a more egregious failure it would be impossible to instance. The corporation did practically nothing in the matter—except to erect a special room for the reception of the Bonaparte library. It cannot, perhaps, be much of a surprise that the city fathers should fail to appreciate rare and interesting books. One would have thought, however, that mere bulk would tell—and the books in question are a houseful—but such is not the case, and the corporation has lost its only chance of conferring a lasting benefit on students of every description and of every dialect.

Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind. Absolve you to yourself and you shall have the suffrage of the world.—Emerson.

The sorrow of mortified vanity or avarice is simply disgusting, even that of bereaved affection may be base if selfish and unrestrained. All grief that convulses the features is ignoble, because it is commonly shallow and certainly temporary, as in children, though in the shock and shiver of a strong man's features under sudden and violent grief, there may be something sublime.—Ruskin.

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THE NEW MAGAZINES.

Kruger as a Shot.

From Harper's Magazine for December.

Kruger had no equal as a runner. He was also famous for his skill with the rifle. Indeed, he would have challenged the best of Buffalo Bill's outfit and given a good account of himself. An old friend of Kruger told me, of his own knowledge, that Kruger was once on horseback and chased by an infuriated buffalo. His horse was a good one, but on this occasion had become rather fatigued, and the buffalo commenced to gain. The unequal chase promised to end disastrously for the horse and its rider, for the buffalo kept gaining, and would soon have its horns in action. Then Kruger performed a feat which his old friend recalled to me with great pride. He turned in his saddle, raised his rifle, took deliberate aim while his own horse was in full gallop, fired, and the buffalo fell, shot straight through the forehead.

Food of the California "Diggers."

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for December.

Through the Summer the Indians prepared their Winter's store, which consisted mainly of dried acorns, used in place of flour or meal; berries, grasshoppers, grass seeds, fish, nuts, meats, and roots of various kinds. The camass (Camassa esculenta) was the principal root; it grew in abundance all over California, and is still plentiful in many valleys in the northern part of the State. It is about the size of the little finger, shaped like a sweet potato, and with much of the same flavor. A long, hard Winter would cause these Indians to suffer more or less from privation. While in conversation with an old Indian he said: "Long time ago, 'fore white man come, big Winter come, Indian no have enough to eat, lots of Indians die; my mahala, my little boy, die."

Mortars, baskets, and flat rocks were their principal utensils for cooking. The mortars were made from rocks of various sizes, generally somewhat rounded, but never uniform. The deep round hole in the centre was ground with sharp, rough rocks. It was a slow process and required patience, for it took many days of—work to complete one large mortar. These mortars were not only used for cooking, but also for grinding food, when a round stone pestle would be required. No household was complete without the large, flat rock, which was generally stationary, and contained a half dozen or more round holes, varying in depth and diameter, used exclusively for grinding, and often surrounded by busy groups of mahalas.

The Civilizing Power of Irrigation.

From the December Century.

The evolutionary process of the last twenty years has brought out some very valuable lessons for the future of California. It was demonstrated that irrigation is essential to the highest standard of civilization. The census of 1890 revealed the fact that two-thirds of the gain in rural population stood to the credit of eight counties where irrigation prevailed. The counties which rely upon rainfall had about reached a standstill or scored a loss. The people have always been divided on the question as to whether irrigation is necessary. Those who oppose urge that it breeds malaria and injures the quality of the fruit. Those who favor insist that it is essential to the most scientific agriculture, and to the maintenance of dense population. The last twenty years have answered the question forever. The answer consists of a comparison between the South and the North. The one was born of the irrigation canal; the other of the mining camp and the wheat ranch. The one is characterized by a high civilization; the other by a low one.

A Century of French Dress.

Alice Morse Earl in the December Chautauquan.

The "tailor-made" gown, severe in shape and scant in ornamentation, though occasionally worn in France, was never universally seen on well-bred folk, as it was for some years on English and American dames and maids. It was English in taste, and too plain to suit French fancy.

Nor have the varying attempts at "common-sense dress," be it in the shape of bloomers, divided skirt, or "rainy-day skirt," ever found adherents and wearers in France; nothing could be more remote from French taste, which is for woman's dress above everything else, thoroughly feminine. And even when masculine garments have been copied for women's wear they have received from French modemakers a touch or shape which has taken away their severity of outline.

It is interesting to note that though nearly all our fashions in America are French in origin, and all receive their element of popularity and life from France, yet they are most frequently seen in extreme shapes in America. No truly elegant or modish Parisian dressmaker ever sent from her shop the enormous leg-of-mutton sleeves seen within the past two years in our great American cities. Nor would she offer the spreading skirts with heavy interlining throughout of stiff material. The French skirts were infinitely wide and flaring, but they were graceful and comparatively light. In America we accent the fashions, and do not always improve them.

The Short Stops of the Train.

From the December Engineering Magazine.

Sustained journey speed, from end to end of a run, is not merely a matter of high speed between stations; it involves also making the station stops short. The more stops there are, the more important is promptness at stations. The observant man who travels much cannot fail to notice the effect on trainmen, on stationmen, and even on passengers, of habitual fast running. All hands get trained to alertness and precision of movement. It is a fine thing to watch the handling of a very fast train at a station. It is invigorating to see the speed without haste of the Inspectors and the baggagemen, the quick and smooth change of engines, and the cutting off of the dining car. I have seen the other extreme on a Southern railroad, where the easygoing conductor ran past a flag station and then backed down a mile to let off one passenger. His serene indifference to time did not make me feel any safer on his train.

A Tame Badger.

From The Youth's Companion.

The creature's strength is amazing. He is scarcely two feet long, but he shoves with ease a heavy, solidly packed Saratoga trunk whose weight is a load for two men. In like manner he once moved the heavy kitchen range from its corner to the middle of the floor.

He is not to be trusted alone near the stove, for it is his greatest delight to open the door and rake, with his long claws, all the ashes and coals out upon the floor. Were he a fighter he would be a terrible foe, for his claws are three or four inches long, while his teeth are sharp and strong. He has a grip of the jaw that is more to be dreaded than that of the bulldog.

He owes this grip to a peculiar formation of the jaw, in which the badger differs from all the other mammals. The lower jaw is jointed with the upper by a transverse knuckle of bone that locks firmly into a long cavity in the skull, so that it is almost impossible to dislocate the jaw. With his sharp teeth Badge can bite clean through a good-sized bone.

Badge is a model housekeeper in his way. He is very fond of cherries, nibbling the fruit daintily and rejecting the pit. When he has finished eating the cherries he carefully carries the pits to a knothole in the floor of the porch and drops them through it to the ground.

Hydraulic Power in Switzerland.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Switzerland is full of small power plants, nearly every town in that land of mountains and waterfalls being well supplied with power from the "white coal," as the melting snow on the mountain sides has well been called. When there are no large streams, many small ones are impounded and collected in reservoirs on the hill sides, and it is rare to find a place of any size which is not well lighted by the power of some mountain stream.

At Montreux the electric tramway gets its power in this way, and from the old Roman town of Vevey, to the mediaeval castle of Chillon, one may ride in a trolley car, propelled by the power of an insignificant little stream which may or may not be noticed when climbing up the hill sides just above.

The capabilities of this general utilization of natural power are beginning to be understood everywhere, and with the appreciation of the possibilities of the best methods of long-distance transmission, the development of many mountain streams must surely come. There are innumerable streams, which, while very small, are yet very high, and these can, with comparatively little difficulty, be impounded and carried down many hundreds of feet, thus making up for their lack of volume by the great pressure readily obtainable, and, either by the use of electricity or compressed air, the power may be transmitted to many points of application with but little loss.

An Enraged Ostrich.

From The Strand Magazine.

To be overtaken all on a sudden without time for preparation by a cheeky ostrich is one of the greatest ills flesh is heir to, and might result disastrously to the uninitiated, but old hands are always all there on an emergency.

Undoubtedly the best weapon, barring a wire fence, is a good stout stick or blunt pitchfork. As a rule, if a bird means to have your life or die in the attempt, he charges from about thirty yards, when you receive him at the bayonet's point. He rushes at you with flashing eye, looking the very embodiment of fury. Drawing himself up to a height of ten feet or more, with wings outstretched and hissing like a cobra, he makes four or five strikes. You retreat a pace or two, so as to avoid the fork piercing through his neck, and hold him off at arm's length till he learns that his efforts are useless. Drawing the fork sharply away, you strike him a blow on the neck, rendering him insensible and taking away his breath. This quiets him for a while, till he recovers from his bewilderment and makes a fresh charge, when the fork is again presented.

Bonny "Bobby Shafto."

From Notes and Queries.

An early version will be found in Bell's "Rhymes of Northern Bards," Page 283, and Sir C. Sharp's "Bishoprick Garland," Page 54. The latter runs as follows:

Bobby Shafto's gone to sea,
Silver buckles at his knee;
He'll come back and marry me,
Bonny Bobby Shafto.

Bobby Shafto's bright and fair,
Combing down his yellow hair;
He's my ain for evermair,
Bonny Bobby Shafto.

According to Sir C. Sharp the song was used for electioneering purposes in 1761, when Robert Shafto of Whitworth, Esq., was the favorite candidate, and was popularly called "Bonny Bobby Shafto." His portrait at Whitworth represented him as very young and very handsome, and with yellow hair. Miss Bellasyse, the heiress of Brancepeth, is said to have died for love of him.

"Robin Adair's" Origin.

From Notes and Queries.

Those who have a leaning to the sentimental side of history will accept the version that the hero of the ballad was a young and handsome Irish surgeon, who, finding his way into London society about the middle of the last century, was fortunate enough to secure the affections of Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, and his wife, Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles, first Duke of Richmond. The match was naturally looked on with disfavor by the family of the young lady, and it was during a period of temporary separation that Lady Caroline is said to have written the words of "Robin Adair," and set them to the old Irish tune of "Eileen Aroon," which she had learned from her lover. At length, however, love triumphed, and the pair were united on Feb. 22, 1758. Within a few days Adair was appointed Inspector General of Military Hospitals, and subsequently, becoming a favorite of the King, was made Surgeon General, King's Sergeant Surgeon, and surgeon of Chelsea Hospital. He died in 1790, leaving an only son, who entered the diplomatic service, and became the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G. C. B.

The Mosaic Age Highly Literary.

From The Contemporary Review.

At first the Tel el-Amarna tablets were declared to be forgeries, and Renan gave expression to the "critical" skepticism on the subject in his annual address on Oriental discovery. Very soon, however, the most stout-hearted champion of the illiteracy of the ancient East was obliged to yield, and the "critics" were forced to admit that on this point, at all events, they had been in the wrong. But it was with a bad grace that the admission was made, for it did not require much penetration to see that the discovery deprived them of what I may term their base of operations. Just as Wolf's skepticism in regard to the age and authorship of Homer rested on his belief in the late date of the use of writing for literary purposes in Greece, so the really strong argument of "the critics" against the Mosaic age and authorship of the Pentateuch was that neither Moses nor his contemporaries could read or write. The Tel el-Amarna tablets have come to upset this supposed fact and to show that the Mosaic age was a highly literary one. It is amusing to watch the undisguised reluctance with which "the critics" have swallowed the unpalatable fact that, after all, Moses could have written the Israelitish law.

The Armenian at Home.

Theodore Bent in The Contemporary Review.

The women of Sis wear a fez on their heads, and if they are rich it is bound round with a frontlet of gold coins; they are not such gadabouts as the Greeks and rarely take part in those festive pilgrimages so beloved by the young folks of modern Hellas. Sometimes they will go to a little open-air shrine in the mountains, about two hours from Sis, dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia; it is a delicious spot surrounded by rocks, trees, and lovely flowers, and adjoining it is an old Armenian fort. They are fond of Passion plays and wax figures representing various scenes in the life of Christ.

The men are active in their amusements, playing leapfrog and wrestling on Sunday afternoon on a greensward by the cemetery, gayly dressed in their long colored cotton gowns. Also they play various horseback games, probably learned from their unpleasant neighbors, the Kurds, in the mountains at Hadgin, Zeitoun, and Marash. The Armenians are strong, hardy fellows, very different from the cringing courtiers of their race at Constantinople and the Armenian merchant class of Smyrna. When brought into contact with commerce, the Armenian develops a subtlety and sharpness which put into the shade both Jew and Greek.

The First Botanic Gardens.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for December.

After the discovery of the medical properties of plants, it must have followed, in course of time, that representatives of the species to which remedial properties were attributed should be collected and grown in some place conveniently and readily accessible as need demanded. The last step did not immediately follow, however, since, among the conditions which were earlier supposed to influence the potency of medicinal herbs, the locality in which grown, and the mysteries attending their collection were of the greatest importance. The first authentic record of the introduction of medicinal plants into cultivated plots of ground dates no further back than the time of the elder Pliny, (23-79 A. D.,) who writes of the garden of Antonius Castor, at Rome, in which were grown a large number of medicinal plants. This step may have been taken much earlier by the Greeks, Chinese, or Mexicans, however. Later the Benedictine monks of Northern Italy paid great attention to the growing of remedial herbs, and devoted an important proportion of the monastery gardens to this purpose. This practice was also carried beyond the Alps, and in 1020 a garden was in existence at the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, a few kilometers distant from Lake Constance, which contained sixteen plots occupied by medicinal plants. A garden of this character was founded in 1309, at Salerno, and another in Venice in 1330. In 1309 the Benedictine monks founded an academy called "Civitas Hippocratica" at Monte Cassino, in Campania, which appears to the writer to be among the earliest, if not the first, school of medicine, and established in connection with it a "physics garden."

The Empress of Japan.

From the December Chautauquan.

The Empress's nobility of mind and character are, perhaps, oftener mentioned than her personal beauty; but beautiful she is, with the old, classical type of feminine loveliness in Japan. Like the fair Princesses of Denmark, this royal lady came to her present estate from a life of comparative simplicity, not to say poverty, and like them she has been equal to its high requirements; but it is doubtful whether even the well-beloved Alexandra holds the regard of her future subjects as securely as this Princess holds the hearts of the Island Empire today.

Those of us who remember the silent, reverential awe which, even in new Japan, was the people's tribute to their sovereign marvel when echoes float to us of those mighty acclamations—spontaneous, heartfelt, irrepressible—which herald unmistakably the change from half worship to a simple wealth of loyalty and affection such as any monarch might covet.

Having no children around her one would naturally think that the Empress would be lonely; yet she has a great deal to occupy her mind. She has her duties toward the ladies of the house, the least of whom does not escape her gracious attention. The strict decorum of the Court, however, excludes all but those of noble birth from being her near attendants.

The Texas Ranger.

From Harper's Magazine for December.

This type of ranger is all but gone. A few may yet be found in outlying ranches. One of the most celebrated resides near San Antonio—"Bigfoot Wallace" by name. He says he doesn't mind being called "Bigfoot," because he is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and is entitled to big feet. His face is done off in a nest of white hair and beard, and is patriarchal in character. In 1836 he came out from Virginia to "take toll" of the Mexicans for killing some relatives of his in the Fannin massacre, and he considers that he has squared his accounts, but they had him on the debit side for a while. Being captured in the Meir expedition, he walked as a prisoner to the City of Mexico, and did public work for that country with a ball-and-chain attachment for two years.

The prisoners overpowered the guards and escaped on one occasion, but were overtaken by Mexican cavalry while dying of thirst in a desert. Santa Anna ordered their "decimation," which meant that every tenth man was shot, their lot being determined by the drawing of a black bean from an earthen pot containing a certain proportion of white ones. "Bigfoot" drew a white one. He was also a member of Capt. Hayes's company, afterward a Captain of Rangers, and a noted Indian fighter. Later he carried the mails from San Antonio to El Paso through a howling wilderness, but always brought it safely through—if safely can be called lying thirteen days by a water hole in the desert, waiting for a broken leg to mend, and living meanwhile on one prairie wolf, which he managed to shoot. Wallace was a professional hunter, who fought Indians and hated "greasers." He belongs to the past, and has been "outspanned" under a civilization in which he has no place, and is to-day living in poverty.

Chancellor Livingston's Library.

From the December Century.

In Mrs. Lamb's "History of New York" it is stated that this consisted of more than 4,000 volumes, and was then held to be the finest private library in the State. Mrs. Smith and her brother made a catalogue of it for their cousin, and "found it to number more than 6,000 books, (not volumes,) besides quantities of pamphlets."

The room itself was a grand one, lofty and well lighted, its broad windows overlooking the Hudson and the cloud-capped Catskills beyond it, and all the wall spaces filled from floor to ceiling with the best books of the day, not only in English and the learned languages, but in Spanish and French, both of which tongues the Chancellor read and spoke with ease, a most unusual accomplishment for an American of his day. "Indeed," said Mrs. Smith, "his knowledge of French was so perfect that I have seen him move a group of French persons to weep or smile at this pleasure as readily as on his younger days he had swayed and borne away the victory from such famous opponents as Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr."

In the First Christmastide.

With timbrel and with tabor, with viol and with lute,
Bend out of heaven, dear Spirits, across your frosty height,
For the crown of every labor, and of every flower the fruit,
The happy earth inherits, Love being born to-night!

Over the vast abysses of nothingness and gloom,
Where the old gods go reeling at the cry of the new name,
Lean your untold blisses, and make the midnight bloom
With your throbbing gladness stealing in a thousand points of flame.

O Angel of all Innocents, your viol make more sweet,
O Angel of all Lovers, touch tenderly your lute,
O Angel of all Heroes, your rapturous tabor beat,
O Angel of all Triumph, sound your timbrel's swift pursuit;
For you hear the Voice above you, like the breath of some strong flute;
"To-night, to-night, Great Love is born, and joy is absolute!"

Forget, O Voice untiring, Gethsemane's dark cup,
Foretell not the heart-breaking despair of Calvary's height,
For with boundless sweep and gyring all the universe moves up,
The depth the dark forsaking with this primal Christmas night!

While sinking at the warning of the clear and mighty cry,
Shall the evil that is hoary, with the dooming that was met,
In the void of night and morning like a mist dissolve and die,
And death grow into glory now Love makes Life complete!

—HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD in McClure's Magazine for December.

The best poetry has never been written, for when it might have been the poet forgot it, and when it was too late remembered it.
—Thoreau.

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CAPTAIN COOK.

Journal of His Companion, Sir Joseph Banks, Now First Published.*

For some mysterious reason, not wholly unconnected perhaps with the mendacity of traveling showmen, the name of Capt. Cook is rarely mentioned, in ordinary conversation at least, with the seriousness and respect which his enormous contributions to the sum of geographical knowledge, to say nothing of his tragical death while still actively engaged in the work of discovery, should have earned for this greatest of the later English navigators. It would be more than sufficient excuse, therefore, for the publication of Sir Joseph Banks's "Journal," in which are detailed the events that marked the Captain's first voyage around the world, if the purpose were only to dissociate Cook in the memories of men from thoughts of the clubs with which he was not killed and to link him again with his numerous and brilliant achievements. But the "Journal" will do much more than this, for it possesses high interest and considerable value—the former because the author was a man able both to see and to describe, and the latter because he reveals the daily life of an old-time naturalist to whom fate gave means and opportunity to study many parts of the world never before visited by a scientist.

Banks was the son of a rich Londoner, and such educational advantages as England possessed in the middle of the last century were all within his not too eager reach. He did not shine at Harrow, Eton, or Oxford, which he attended in turn, for, with no taste or talent for the dead languages or mathematics, the scholarship of that day had few attractions for him. It was not until he chanced upon a shabby copy of Gerard's "Herbal" that he discovered an intellectual object in life, but thenceforth his vocation was manifest, and most of his ensuing years were devoted to the study of botany and zoology. His father died in 1761, and when Banks left Oxford two years later the possession of an income amounting to many thousand pounds enabled the young man to follow his inclinations wherever they might lead him.

They led him into the Royal Society at the age of twenty-three, and soon after he spent nearly a year in studying the flora of Newfoundland, then a most out-of-the-way part of the world. He returned just as preparations were making to send one of the King's ships to verify and extend the discoveries of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret in the South Seas and incidentally to observe the transit of Venus that was to take place in 1769. Capt. Cook and that since famous vessel the Endeavour were chosen for this task, and the young naturalist at once applied for and received permission to join the expedition. His preparations for the voyage were elaborate, and, for that period, complete. Out of his private funds he spent some £10,000 in buying instruments and appliances of every kind likely to be of scientific use on such a voyage, and in hiring a staff that included his secretary, Dr. Daniel Solander, a Swedish botanist of some note; four skilled draughtsmen to make sketches of plants, animals, savages, and scenery; and four personal servants. Of all this little company, it is worth noting, only Banks himself and two of the servants ever reached England again. The rest all died by accident or disease before the voyage was over. Two were frozen to death in Terra del Fuego, and the others succumbed to scurvy or fever in the far East.

The Endeavour sailed from Plymouth on Aug. 25, 1768, and almost before she reached the open sea Banks and his companions were catching, in nets dragged alongside, marine plants and animals that had hitherto escaped any observation more careful or intelligent than that of sailors. Cook's discoveries were not to begin for months, but from the very beginning the naturalists found themselves in a new world; and needed all their ingenuity to invent fine Latin names fast enough to keep pace with the constant procession of unrecorded genera and species that came, like unwilling beasts, to these delighted Adams.

Madeira was the first land reached, and there Banks forgot for the moment his duties to creation's lower orders in the disgust excited in his business-like English mind by Portuguese sloth and ignorance. He saw wine made, as he says, in the way Noah may have made it after the flood, unless he used a better method, as might easily have been the case. At Rio Janeiro, the next stopping place, the travelers had further experience with the stupidity of this race, for the Brazilians, unable to believe that the Endeavour was engaged in a mission wholly peaceful and scientific, prevented her company from going ashore as much as possible, and put every imaginable obstacle in the way of their investigations. Still, Banks was able to see a good deal, and the picture he draws of the city, its people and its government, is highly instructive.

A stay of some length was made in desolate Terra del Fuego. There the naturalists were caught in a snowstorm while traversing the interior of the island, and came near perishing to a man. All but two negro servants finally regained the ship, however, and next day Banks was hunting for new plants and setting down observations on the customs of the savages as if nothing had happened.

In January, 1769, the Endeavour was afloat on the Pacific and headed for Tahiti, or Otahiti, as he calls it. Before they arrived they saw many uncharted islands and disproved the existence of a continent whose presence in those parts many home-staying geographers had deduced from what they thought was the necessity for land to "balance" that in the northern hemisphere. By the middle of April the whole ship's company were ashore on Otahiti, and while the astronomers prepared for the transit of Venus the naturalists entered upon a thorough study of the island and its people. The results of this investigation Banks sets down at great length and with an accuracy of observation and deduction that has won the admiration of all subsequent visitors. To this day but little has been added to the information he then acquired in a few months.

The chief object of the expedition thus accomplished, the long voyage home began, but there was much to be done on the way. First New Zealand was circumnavigated, and the strange, brave race inhabiting it was carefully inspected. Here, as in Otahiti, the explorers found no serious trouble in establishing friendly relations with the savages, and here they first came upon clear evidence of cannibalism.

From New Zealand the ship's course was along the eastern coast of Australia. There Banks bagged the first kangaroo ever shot by a white man, but by some strange oversight failed to appreciate that the boomerang was anything more than a clumsy club. The Endeavour ran on the Great Barrier Reef, and for a night it seemed as though the ship and all on board of her were lost, but she was worked off at last and, after temporary repairs had been made, she started for Batavia, the only place in all that part of the world where even the beginning of civilization then existed. On the way, New Guinea, Timor, and several lesser islands were briefly visited.

Batavia, the headquarters of the Dutch East India Company, was reached in October, 1770, and then ensued a terrible time, for before the ship could be thoroughly repaired almost every member of her company—scientists, officers, and crew—was attacked by the terrible East Indian fever, and when they finally got away dozens of them had died. Notwithstanding his illness, Banks continued to observe and to note down the peculiarities of the land and the people. Naturally, he found Dutch rule in Java vastly inferior to English rule in India. Among the subjects he investigated was that form of homicidal madness known as "running amuck." He says—what we do not remember to have seen elsewhere—that cruel ill treatment of a slave or servant is always the cause of these episodes and that the Malay first kills the person who has wronged him and then "runs amuck" merely because he prefers to be killed in the street and amid the excitement of a little battle to a shameful death on the scaffold.

With her company sadly depleted, the Endeavour sailed from Batavia in December, and before she reached the Cape several more men died of the fever caught in Java. Cape Town was then a Dutch possession, and Banks praises highly the character and government of the colonists. Curiously enough, considering modern descriptions of the Boers, Banks says of the women there: "In general they are handsome, with clear skins and high complexions, and, when married (no reflections on my countrywomen) are the best housekeepers imaginable. Had I been inclined for a wife, I think this is the place of all others I have seen where I could have best suited myself."

Sailing from Cape Town in April, 1771, the Endeavour touched at St. Helena in May, and on July 12, 1771, the long voyage ended at Deal. Banks brought back an enormous quantity of specimens, botanical, zoological, and ethnological, but he never did much with them. Even his "Journal" narrowly escaped destruction, as time went on, and, though parts of it were used in the editing of Cook's somewhat dry and scanty log, this is its first appearance in type. Even now, much of the antiquated science it contained has been omitted as worthless. Banks tried to accompany Cook on his subsequent voyages, but for some reason not very well understood was not allowed to do so. He was soon elected President of the Royal Society, and retained the position for many years. Except for one trip to Iceland, he traveled no more, but lived in London, and by all possible means furthered the advance of the natural sciences. He wrote no books, and contented himself with aiding other naturalists to do the work for which he himself seemed to be too indolent. He enjoyed the collecting of material, but its arrangement wearied him. Perhaps if he had not been so rich he would have been a greater man.

*JOURNAL OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART., K. B., P. R. S., During Capt. Cook's First Voyage in H. M. S. Endeavour in 1768-71 to Terra del Fuego, Otahiti, New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, &c. Edited by Sir Joseph D. Hooker. With portraits and charts. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. $5.

GRANT IN BATTLE.

Smoking Cigars and Whittling Sticks —The Wilderness Fight.

From "Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter in the December Century.

As the General felt that he could be found more readily, and could issue his orders more promptly, from the central point which he had chosen for his headquarters, he remained there almost the entire day. He would at times walk slowly up and down, but most of the day he sat upon the stump of a tree, or on the ground, with his back leaning against a tree. The thread gloves remained on his hands, a lighted cigar was in his mouth almost constantly, and his penknife was kept in active use whittling sticks. He would pick up one small twig after another, and sometimes holding the small end away from him, would rapidly shave it down to a point; at other times he he would turn the point toward him and work on it as if sharpening a lead pencil; then he would girdle it, cut it in two, throw it away, and begin on another. We had long been accused of being a nation of whittlers, and this practice on the part of such a conspicuous representative American seemed to give color to the charge. He seldom indulged in this habit in subsequent battles.

The occupation played sad havoc with the thread gloves, and before nightfall several holes had been worn in them, from which his finger nails protruded. After that day the gloves disappeared, and the General thereafter went without them in camp, and wore the usual buckskin gauntlets when on horseback. It was not till the Appomattox campaign that another pair of thread gloves was donned. There was a mystery about the use of those gloves which was never entirely solved. The impression was that Mrs. Grant had purchased them, and handed them to the General before he started from Washington, and that, either in deference to her, or because he had a notion that the officers in the Eastern armies were greater sticklers for dress than those in the armies of the West, he wore the gloves continuously for the first three days of his opening campaign in Virginia; that is to say, as long as they lasted under the wear and tear to which he subjected them.

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The members of the headquarters mess soon after assembled to partake of a hasty breakfast. The General made rather a singular meal preparatory to so exhausting a day as that which was to follow. He took a cucumber, sliced it, poured some vinegar over it, and partook of nothing else except a cup of strong coffee. The first thing he did after rising from the table was to call for a fresh supply of cigars. His colored servant "Bill" brought him two dozen. After lighting one of them, he filled his pockets with the rest. He then went over to the knoll, and began to walk back and forth slowly upon the cleared portion of the ridge.

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The losses [at the battle of the Wilderness] were found to be: Killed, 2,246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3,383; total, 17,666. The damage inflicted upon the enemy is not known, but as he was the assaulting party as often as the Union Army, there is reason to believe that the losses on the two sides were about equal. Taking twenty-four hours as the time actually occupied in fighting, and counting the casualties in both armies, it will be found that on that bloody field every minute recorded the loss of twenty-five men.

As the staff officers threw themselves upon the ground that night, sleep came to them without coaxing. They had been on the move since dawn, galloping over bad roads, struggling about through forest openings, jumping rivulets, wading swamps, helping to rally troops, dodging bullets, and searching for commanding officers in all sorts of unknown places. Their horses had been crippled, and they themselves were well-nigh exhausted. For the small part I had been able to perform in the engagement the General recommended me for the brevet rank of Major in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services." His recommendation was afterward approved by the President. This promotion was especially gratifying for the reason that it was conferred for conduct in the first battle in which I had served under the command of the General in Chief.

There were features of the battle which have never been matched in the annals of warfare. For two days nearly 200,000 veteran troops had struggled in a death-grapple, confronted at each step with almost every obstacle by which nature could bar their path, and groping their way through a tangled forest the impenetrable gloom of which could be likened only to the shadow of death. The undergrowth staid their progress, the uppergrowth shut out the light of heaven. Officers could rarely see their troops for any considerable distance, for smoke clouded the vision, and a heavy sky obscured the sun. Directions were ascertained and lines established by means of the pocket-compass, and a change of position often presented an operation more like a problem of ocean navigation than a question of military manoeuvres. It was the sense of sound and of touch rather than the sense of sight which guided the movements. It was a battle fought with the ear, and not with the eye.

All circumstances seemed to combine to make the scene one of unutterable horror. At times the wind howled through the tree-tops, mingling its moans with the groans of the dying, and heavy branches were cut off by the fire of the artillery, and fell crashing upon the heads of the men, adding a new terror to battle. Forest fires raged; ammunition trains exploded, the dead were roasted in the conflagration, the wounded, roused by its hot breath, dragged themselves along with their torn and mangled limbs, in the mad energy of despair, to escape the ravages of the flames, and every bush seemed hung with shreds of blood-stained clothing. It was as though Christian men had turned to fiends and hell itself had usurped the place of earth.

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Hancock came to headquarters about 4 P. M. (after the battle of the Wilderness) and had a conference with the General in Chief and Gen. Meade. He had had a very busy day on his front, and while he was cheery, and showed that there was still plenty of fight left in him, he manifested signs of fatigue after his exhausting labors. Gen. Grant, in offering him a cigar, found that only one was left in his pocket. Deducting the number he had given away from the supply he had started out with in the morning showed that he had smoked that day about twenty, all very strong and of formidable size. But it must be remembered that it was a particularly long day. He never afterward equaled that record in the use of tobacco.

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As usual on the eve of a battle, before the General retired he wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant. I did not know the nature of the contents of the letters to his wife until after the war, when Mrs. Grant, in speaking of them, said that they always contained words of cheer and comfort, expressed an abiding faith in victory, and never failed to dwell upon the sad thought which always oppressed him when he realized that many human lives would have to be sacrificed, and great suffering would have to be endured by the wounded. The General's letters to his wife were very frequent during a campaign, and no pressure of official duties was ever permitted to interrupt this correspondence.

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Before 11 o'clock the General in Chief remarked to the staff: "We shall have a busy day to-morrow, and I think we had better get all the sleep we can to-night. I am a confirmed believer in the restorative qualities of sleep, and always like to get at least seven hours of it, though I have often been compelled to put up with much less." "It is said," remarked Washburne, "that Napoleon often indulged in only four hours of sleep, and still preserved all the vigor of his mental faculties." "Well, I, for one, never believed those stories," the General replied. "If the truth were known, I have no doubt it would be found that he made up for his short sleep at night by taking naps during the day."—"Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, in the December Century.

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While the most critical movements were taking place, Gen. Grant manifested no perceptible anxiety, but gave his orders and sent and received communications with a coolness and deliberation which made a marked impression upon those who had been brought into contact with him for the first time on the field of battle. His speech was never hurried, and his manner betrayed no trace of excitability or even impatience. He never exhibited to better advantage his peculiar ability than in moving troops with unparalleled speed to the critical points on the line of battle, where they were most needed, or, as it was sometimes called, "feeding a fight." There was a spur on the heel of every order he sent, and his subordinates were made to realize that in battle it is the minutes which control events. He said, while waiting for Burnside to get into position and attack: "The only time I ever feel impatient is when I give an order for an important movement of troops in the presence of the enemy, and am waiting for them to reach their destination. Then the minutes seem like hours."

He rode out to important points of the line twice during the day, in company with Gen. Meade and two officers of the staff. It was noticed that he was visibly affected by his proximity to the wounded, and especially by the sight of blood. He would turn his face away from such scenes and show by the expression of his countenance, and sometimes by a pause in his conversation, that he felt most keenly the painful spectacle presented by the field of battle. Some reference was made to the subject in camp that evening, and the General said: "I cannot bear the sight of suffering. The night after the first day's fight at Shiloh I was sitting on the ground, leaning against a tree, trying to get some sleep. It soon began to rain so hard that I went into a log-house near by to seek shelter; but I found the surgeons had taken possession of it and were amputating the arms and legs of the wounded, and blood was flowing in streams. I could not endure such a scene, and was glad to return to the tree outside and sit there till morning in the storm." I thought of this remark while sitting by his bedside twenty-one years afterward, when he, in the last days of his fatal illness, was himself undergoing supreme physical torture."

A Psalm of Love.

Dreadful and lovely, very stern and kind,
Came a vast angel, winnowing down the wind
A raiment as of lightnings veiled his form;
And when he spoke, his whisper drowned the storm.

I cried, and fell before him on the ground,
"Love, Love, the long-desired, at last is found!"
Then swiftly sped to clasp his awful feet,
Knowing that Love, though linked with Death, were sweet.

But he laughed loud across the breathless air,
"Fool, draw not near me: knowest thou not Despair?"
Yet unappalled to find my fate I came,
—And would have come unshodden over flame.

Wherefore he, smiling, murmured in mine ear,
"Learn, thou whose love of Love has cast out fear,
Love is Despair, since Love began to be,
But Love's new name awaits eternity."

Since then we twain across the lands have trod,
As o'er the Syrian fields men walked with God;
O Love eternal! sacred still Despair!
Awful and gracious! most austerely fair.

G. A. D. in The Bookman for December.

Keep the explanation of the story doubtful till the last scene, for as soon as the public knows how it will end, they will turn their faces to the door and their backs to the stage.—Lope de Vega.

The New York Times

Sunday Magazine Supplement

Sixteen Pages.

Sixty Illustrations in Half Tone

including a full-page portrait of

Emma Calvé in the last scene of "Carmen."

With sketch of the career of this noted singer by W. J. Henderson.

The Board of Education of the City of New York for 1897.

A complete page of portraits of the School Commissioners of this city, including those recently appointed by Mayor Strong.

The Golf Season of 1896.

A résumé of the achievements on the links during the recent season, by F. W. Crane. The illustrations include portraits of Dr. W. S. Rainsford on the Tuxedo Links, B. Spaulding de Garmendia, W. H. Sands, F. D. Menzies, Arthur S. Livermore, all of the St. Andrew's Golf Club; a group of Golfers at the Knollwood Country Club, and pictures of the Ardsley Casino and the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.

The New Home of the New York Athletic Club.

A description of the house now in course of erection for this widely-known athletic organization, with pictures of the building as it will appear when completed, and the Natatorium, and a portrait of President James Whitely.

Grammar School No. 55.

Pictures of two classes at Grammar School No. 55, 140 West 20th Street, with portrait of Principal Vanderbilt, and a description of the school.

Nansen's Apprenticeship.

Nansen's early life and his achievement in crossing the ice fields of Greenland several years ago are made the texts for a paper showing how much his more recent Polar work has been a natural outgrowth of his early experience and environment. The paper fills two pages, and is illustrated with views of Nansen's home, his study, the launching of the Fram, and portraits of himself, his father, and his wife.

"La Jacquerie."

A half-page reproduction of the painting by George Rochgrosse, now on exhibition in this city.

Review of the week in the Theatrical World, with portraits of Ada Rehan, Ernest Hastings of the Lyceum Theatre, Effie Shannon, Violet Vanbrugh, W. H. Crane, as the broken down operator in "A Fool of Fortune," the Supper Scene in "Roaring Dick & Co.," and two pictures from "Jack and the Beanstalk."

A page devoted to musical topics, with portraits of Lillian Nordica as Isolde, Ffrangcon Davies, and Sam Franko.

Monsieur Silvain's Secret.

A complete story by Mary E. Penn.

Many other attractive articles and pictures.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Among the Sir Richard Burton manuscripts which had been unpublished when Lady Burton died was a volume of African travels, "A History of the Gypsies," "The Book of the Sword," and two additional volumes from Camoens. These works have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wilkins to edit and prepare for publication, and they are to be brought out some time within the next two years.

Messrs. Longmans & Co. will publish Canon MacColl's "The Sultan and the Powers." Canon MacColl is sometimes deemed to be a rather intemperate man, as far as letters are concerned, though a partisan of no mean powers. He believes that the Sultan and his Government being theocratic, the settlement of the Eastern question can never be brought about unless Turkey is suppressed.

Lord Amherst of Hackney is the possessor of a manuscript of the New Testament supposed to be in the tongue of the Scots of the beginning of the sixteenth century. Dr. Murray thinks the text was written in 1500. This manuscript is to be published by the Scottish Text Society.

Having retired from service, Capt. Mahan will prepare, it is reported, another volume of "The Influence of the Sea Power Upon History." In this volume the period considered will be between 1812 and 1815.

A volume which will be of great interest is one just published in England by Mr. Elkin Matthews. It has to do with Charles Lamb and his sister Mary. The book is written by Mr. Carew Hazlitt, the grandson of William Hazlitt. William Hazlitt was Lamb's closest friend. There will be in the volume sixty-odd letters written by the Lambs which have never before been published.

"Meissonier; His Life and His Art," by M. Gréard of the French Académie, translated from the French, and received from Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son for review at a later time, will be certain to attract notable attention. M. Gréard gives the story of Meissonier's career, and to the artist's familiar talk is given a leading place in the volume. The work contains 200 illustrations, with 40 full-page plates, some in photogravures, others in color, representing Meissonier's finest works. There are many genre pictures of this master's which may be seen for the first time in this volume.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte had wished that his great library of philological books and manuscripts should become the property of the Corporation of London, that is, under certain conditions. There seems, however, to have been some difference of opinion between the corporation and Mme. Bonaparte, and so the widow has turned over the collection to a bookseller to be disposed of.

"The Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York," by Abram C. Dayton, with an introduction by Richard B. Kimball, will be issued in a new edition by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Dayton, who was a New Yorker, died in 1877. He was the father of Postmaster Dayton. In his younger days he visited Holland, and was struck with the similarity between the Dutch towns and New York. Finding that old customs and habits were, however, fast disappearing, he felt that an effort should be made to picture old Knickerbocker ways.

The December number of The Engineering Magazine contains many articles of present interest, among them "Six Examples of Successful Shop Management," "Three Phases of American Railroad Development," "The Cost of Pig Iron as Related to Industrial Enterprise," "The Economy of the Modern Engine Room," and "The English Practice of Transmitting Power in Mines."

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce "Prehistoric Man and Beast," by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson; "The Struggle of the Nations: Egypt, Syria, and Assyria," by Prof. G. Maspero; "New Jersey," by Frank R. Stockton; "Georgia," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Some Masters of Lithography," by Atherton Curtis; "The Aurora Borealis," by Alfred Angot; "The Story of Extinct Civilization," by Robert E. Anderson; "Ancient Greek Literature," by Gilbert G. A. Murray; "With Fortune Made," by Victor Cherbuliez; "Fellow-Travelers," by Graham Travers, and "The Career of Candida," by George Paton.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish Edmund Burke's famous speech "On Conciliation with the Colonies," delivered in the House of Commons March 22, 1775. This particular speech is important as a study of English composition, and the joint conference on English requirements for admission to college for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 require students to be familiar with it. The speech has been carefully edited by Robert Andersen.

An important work for the far West has been undertaken in the Messrs. Appleton's Story of the West Series, edited by Ripley Hitchcock. George Bird Grinnell's initial volume in the series on the Indians has recently been followed by Charles Howard Shinn's "Story of the Mine," already reviewed in THE TIMES, in which much prominence is given to the great Comstock lode. Among the other volumes that will appear are these: "The Story of the Trapper," by Gilbert Parker; "The Story of the Cowboy," by E. Hough; "The Story of the Soldier," by Capt. J. McB. Stembel; "The Story of the Explorer," and "The Story of the Railroad."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will include among their most recent publications a volume entitled "English Society," which will be embellished with 100 illustrations by George Du Maurier, with an introduction by W. D. Howells.

This month The Educational Review will complete its sixth year and its twelfth volume. In the December issue there is Mr. Paul H. Hanus's "Attempted Improvement in the Course of Study," "The University of Virginia," by William Baird; "Some Characteristics of Prussian Schools," by E. J. Goodwin, and Mr. F. A. Barbour's "History of English Grammar Teaching."

The Rev. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) pleased with his warm reception in the United States, believes that this is less due to his writings than to the fact of his being a Scotchman, which is at least a modest way of looking at it. Interviewed somewhere very far West, he said: "One thing which has struck me is the keen and widespread interest that appears to be felt everywhere in this country in the people of Scotland—in their literature, their habits and circumstances, and their character. Why this should be so I am rather at a loss to account for, unless it is because the nation is small in numbers and has certain marked characteristics and peculiarities which appeal to other peoples. The fact that it has had many writers of great popularity, especially in fiction and poetry, is not, to my mind, a sufficient reason. But this peculiar interest in the Scotch is not confined to this country. Everywhere that I have gone in Europe I have found the same curious attraction toward the Scotch; more especially, perhaps, in France, where the people seem to have at least as great a predilection for the Scot and his ways and doings as you have here. Their interest is perhaps a survival of the ancient bond between the two peoples."

The Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. announce as nearly ready for publication Dr. Albert H. Hoy's "Eating and Drinking." As a specialist the author enjoys a reputation in Chicago.

The "Poet Lore Company" of Boston will present in the form of a quarterly its "Poet Lore." The material promised is varied and not all is verse.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's contribution to Harper's Round Table for this week is a perfectly proper ghost story, the title of which is "The Materialization of Charles and Mivaneray." Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" was an exceedingly jolly yarn.

Possibly Lockhart's "Adam Blair" may have a resemblance to "The Scarlet Letter." When Mr. Andrew Lang edits Lockhart's novels we shall be permitted to judge that. Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will soon have ready an edition of Lockhart's novels.

Capt. A. T. Mahan has finished his "Life of Nelson," and it will be issued in March next by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

To the long past belong Retsch's illustrations of Schiller and Goethe. A half century ago these Retsch outlines helped to improve American taste. There is a new illustrator, Mr. W. A. Phillips, who is to make the pictures for "The Song of the Bell," and Mr. Urwin is to be the publisher.

Just such a work as the Messrs. Macmillan have in preparation on glass painting is wanted. The author is Mr. Henry Holiday. The volume will contain collotype pictures and illustrations after the designs of Burne-Jones, Richmond Whall, and Mr. Holiday.

You may by an accident have the laurel wreath dropped on your forehead, and with no apparent misfit. In the Paris Temps the arch critic, Mr. Gaston Deschamps, quoted a ballad, and it was printed, as if Verlaine were the author. Now, whether M. Deschamps blundered or the compositor was wrong with his type, can never be discovered. The man who really wrote the ballad was M. Ferdinand Gregh, and now whatever M. Gregh may have written before, or is likely to write, will attract attention.

St. Nicholas is ready, bound in two parts. Altogether there are 1,000 pages and pictures by the hundreds. Here are ever so many complete stories, all lavishly illustrated, as "The Swordmaker's Son," by W. O. Stoddard; "The Prize Cup," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Teddy and Carrots," by James Otis, and "Sinbad the Sailor," by Albert Stearns. But then, too, there are innumerable short stories. No higher class of fiction or biography can be offered than is presented in St. Nicholas.

Hans Brinker, just as Mary Mapes Dodge put the skates on him, is always gliding over the ice, and now Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have made a new edition, a resplendent one, of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates." There are over 100 illustrations in the volume.

A public may become fickle or get tired, and so a false assertion has been made that Bret Harte's work finds no longer readers. If this were the case, it might be said, so much the worse for the taste of the readers. As The Boston Herald prints it: "It would be difficult to point to anything in the collected edition of his works that could have been omitted with the sanction of those who appreciate the better literature of the present era." Bret Harte's personages have life and blood in them, at least they "do something," and one may consider this to-day as a special merit.

The Elmira Gazette takes up the cudgels for Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Damnation of Theron Ware," because some one had written to The Gazette "that it should not have been written." "The Damnation of Theron Ware" was written with a purpose, and it was to give readers broader ideas of life, and most particularly to favor that toleration which unfortunately does not exist in all churches, and so the conclusion of The Elmira Gazette's criticism is that the book "does claw delightfully," and it is to be hoped that the scratching may do some good.

In his "The Principles of Sociology" Herbert Spencer writes in the preface: "On looking back over the six and thirty years which I have passed since the 'Synthetic Philosophy' was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it, and still more surprised by its completion. In 1860 my small resources had been nearly all frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses; and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by overtax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited my work to three hours a day, and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to onlookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist." It might as well be remembered that Herbert Spencer's appreciation came at the outset from the United States, when the Messrs. Appleton first published his works.

Messrs. Copeland & Day announce that the publication of their English books, heretofore issued in connection with Mr. John Lane of London, has been transferred to Mr. Lane's New York house, "The Bodley Head." The works Copeland & Day have now ready are "Gold Stories of '49," "Matins: A Book of Poems," by Francis Sherman, and "In Childhood's Country," by Louise Chandler Moulton.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. announce S. J. Fletcher's romance "Mistress Spitfire," and Mr. Imlay Taylor's "On the Red Staircase." Mr. Taylor's novel treats of the older Russia.

McClure's Magazine will begin in the December number a series of views of Palestine, which will identify the historic places and monuments.

The Morse Company of New York announces Nellie Walton Ford's "Nature's Byways," a book of natural history for primary pupils.

This literary criticism was overheard at the club by The Bookman: "Mary Wilkins? Why, yes, there's one pretty serious defect in her stories—they contain so many brave women and pure men!"

Why should The Bookman say that with the exception of an authentic paper in one American periodical, no prophetic criticism was made about "A Window in Thrums," and that was five years ago. To adopt the phrase of to-day, "there have been others"!

Mr. William Henry Thorne, author of "Modern Idols" and "Quintets," has now ready for the press a new volume entitled "One Hundred Sonnets of Life and Love." For the holiday season there will be a handsome new edition of "Quintets, and Other Verses," obtainable at the Decker Building, New York.

Mrs. Sala is preparing her late husband's "Commonplace Book" for publication.

What is a symposium? Lord Rosebery tried his hand at some kind of an explanation in a speech quite lately, and he said: "Of course, we know all about Plato; or perhaps we don't. And, of course, we know that if anybody wants to get a particularly dull article inserted in a magazine he calls it a symposium about something." And we do just that same kind of thing on this side of the water, but then Lord Rosebery added: "The symposiums of German students consist in the consumption, as I understand, of oceans of beer, followed by indiscriminating duels." Well, we do that here, substituting tea for beer, but there is no fighting.

Janet Carlyle, Thomas Carlyle's sister, is still alive, and the rector of Ripley, in Bruce County, Ontario, writes to The Worcestershire Chronicle: "Mrs. Robert Hanning, the 'Janet Carlyle' of Froude's Reminiscences, (my much-beloved mother-in-law,) is keeping in excellent health for a lady who passed her eighty-third birthday on July 18 last. She is now the last of the Carlyles, and a melancholy interest attaches to her. Her present residence is at Comely Bank Farm, near Oakville, in Halton County, Ontario, the home of Mrs. John R. Leslie, her eldest daughter. * * * She passes most of her time in her own room, re-reading many of her brother's works, certain favorite religious authors, and her Bible."

Unquestionably great were the talents of George Sand. She wrote like an angel at times, but was impure herself. "She was essentially sincere and naïve," says a critic, "even when she lied, as, alas! she often did." Now listen to this sentimental twaddle of hers to Sainte-Beuve: "As for the sincerity of my soul, for the more or less of strength and virtue it has preserved in the course of my sad life, these are delicate matters, only to be appreciated by two or three friends. I must feel that, near or afar, two or three noble souls walk through life, sustaining me by their good wishes and their sympathy. They are the brothers and sisters I shall find in the bosom of God at the end of the pilgrimage"! "Alfred de Musset won her by a poem, Merimée with a nouvelle"; but what did the ten others do?

"Sentimental Tommy" is having an uncommonly good showing in the English and Scotch cities, and is reported ahead in Liverpool, Dundee, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In Aberdeen "Kate Carnegie" leads. It would be worth while to gauge local American and English tastes regarding books published at the same time in both countries.